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Soviet Surprise At Moscow

Moscow, Mar. 24.
The Soviet Union insisted today that the Council of Foreign Ministers permit Yugoslavia to make a \$150,000,000 reparations claim against Austria despite the Big Three secret Potsdam Agreement to extract no reparations from that country.

The Soviet demand was made at a meeting of the Austrian delegates at which the Soviets also refused to abandon the possibility of making claims against Austria for an estimated \$90,000,000 from the new Austrian currency.

The Austrian reparations problem was brought up by the American delegate, General Mark Clark, when he asked for agreement on the reparations clause of the Austrian treaty which would repeat the Potsdam Agreement.

At Potsdam the Big Three signed the following: "It is agreed that no reparations would be exacted from Austria."

Although that fact is known, the exact text of the statement never before was made public and there is no explanation why it was omitted from the Potsdam communiqué.

The British and French agreed with the United States for inclusion of such a clause in the Austrian treaty but the Soviet delegate, Fedor Gusev, said he could not discuss the matter until after the Yugoslav representative had been heard.—United Press.

MI-5 Checking Up On Communists

London, Mar. 23.
Mr. Leonard C. White, secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association, charged today that the military intelligence branch of the War Office had forced the discharge of six Communists or Communist sympathizers as Government clerks and prevented five others from obtaining permanent civil service appointments.

White said there was no evidence yet that MI-5—as the highly secret military intelligence branch is known—had begun large-scale investigation of Government employees to root out Communists such as had reportedly been ordered in the United States by President Truman.

Nevertheless, he said, it appeared that MI-5 was intervening whenever it heard that known Communists had been recommended for permanent appointments.

White said his association, representing 150,000 Government clerical workers and affiliated to the powerful Trades Union Congress, planned to protest to the Treasury against the War Office's unprecedented interference with civil service appointments.

First Cases
He said the cases were the first of such unwarranted interference on political grounds he had come across in his five years as Secretary and five years as Assistant Secretary of the Association. He himself is not a member of any party.

"We are going to ask that no one be precluded from appointment because of his political beliefs if he is found capable, in good health and good character, unless he misuses his position," White said.

White said the six Communists who been fired over a period of little more than a year included those serving temporary appointments in the Glasgow office of the Admiralty, in ARP work, in the Home Office, in staffing work, in the Supply Ministry and in His Majesty's Stationery Office.

In each case, White said, the heads of the Government Department concerned informed the employees that MI-5 had ordered their discharge, without giving a reason. White believed it more than a coincidence that all six were Communists.

Other Cases
He said MI-5 also intervened in the case of five persons on temporary appointments who had been certified in the last few months by the Imperial Civil Service Commission for permanent appointments on the basis of their record.—United Press.

CHIANG APPEAL FOR UNITY Kuomintang Political Future At Stake

Abolition Of The Defence Council

Nanking, Mar. 24.
Addressing a joint meeting of Government delegates to the Kuomintang Convention, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today demanded confidence in his leadership and said the political future of the Kuomintang depended upon unity within the party.

Chiang referred to the attacks at the Convention against Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh for his "weak kneed" policy towards Russia and to resolutions in which the ex-premier, T. V. Soong, and General Chen Yi were condemned for alleged inefficiency.

He said he could see no reason why these three officials should have been singled out for censure since they had "carried out their duties properly."

He emphasized his conviction that Soong (his brother-in-law) was free from corruption during his tenure as Premier, adding: "If you think I don't know corruption when I see it you should hold me responsible."

He said most of the resolutions adopted by the Convention were of a destructive nature and expressed hope

that constructive ones would in future be passed.

Appeal For Unity
Chiang deplored the factional strife within the Kuomintang.

He said the period between now and September would be most critical for the Kuomintang and the party would need all its united strength to cope with it successfully. (The Generalissimo obviously was referring to the campaign against the Reds.)

After the meeting, the Kuomintang delegates again went into session at which they passed a resolution to abolish the Supreme National Defence Council, at present the highest policy-making organ in the Government and to substitute in its place a body to be known as the Central Political Council.

Members of this council will be nominated by a new standing committee of Kuomintang election which has not yet been completed.—Associated Press.

Council Abolished
Nanking, Mar. 24.
Abolition of the Supreme National Defence Council, at present the highest organ of political direction in the Chinese Government, was agreed today by the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, which also passed a resolution on the nomination of its members to the State Council and the creation of a State Council Vice-Presidency.

Party functions now performed by the Supreme National Defence Council will be taken over by the Kuomintang Central Political Council, while governmental functions will return to the State Council, which will serve as the highest policy-making body until the enforcement of the constitution at the end of 1947.

Three resolutions passed by the Central Executive Committee were: Firstly, the Kuomintang members of the State Council will be nominated by the new Standing Committee of the CEC.

Secondly, the Supreme National Defence Council will be abolished and the Central Political Council will be created in its place. Members of the Political Council will be decided by the new Standing Committee of the CEC and the Council shall be strictly a party organization.

Third Parties
Thirdly, a Vice-presidency of the State Council will be created. The appointment of a vice-president will be announced simultaneously with the reorganization of the State Council. Prior to 1937 power was nominally vested in the State Council but was actually in the hands of the Kuomintang Central Political Council, formed to deliberate on policies and to direct and supervise the National Government.

During 1937, the principal functions of the two groups were taken over by the Supreme National Defence Conference. In 1939, this was reorganized into the Supreme National Defence Council. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek now serves as Chairman of the Council and Dr. Wang Chun-hui, noted jurist, as Secretary-General.

With the Kuomintang declaring that it will soon bring to an end the period of one-party rule, the State Council is to be reorganized to include members of third parties. It will be granted powers greater than it possessed in the past and upon the enforcement of the constitution.

Mr. Richard Stokes, Lab., asked the Minister if he was aware the House had been assured repeatedly by Mr. Churchill and the former Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, that there had been no secret agreements of any kind.

"I can only answer for this Government," Mr. McNell said. (Continued on Page 2)

LINER FIRE

London, Mar. 24.
The British luxury liner "Monarch of Bermuda", with a displacement of 22,500 tons, burned in the drydock at Hepburn-on-Tyne where she is refitting from wartime transport service to return to the luxury run from New York to Bermuda.—United Press.

R.A.F. Unit Attacked By Arabs

Cairo, Mar. 24.
British troops with two armoured cars were despatched from Cairo to Khanka, north of Heliopolis, last night to restore order at the Royal Air Force maintenance unit, which was being attacked by Arab bands.

The maintenance unit had been evacuated a few days earlier in accordance with the British evacuation programme but a maintenance party of eight Royal Air Force men was left behind.

The Arabs broke windows and doors and looted material destined for disposal.

When the R.A.F. rear-guard reported to Cairo, troops were sent out to clear the camp which they did without using force. The Egyptian police and a unit of the Egyptian Camel Corps then took over guard duties.

There were conflicting reports today of the number of raiders varying from 100 to 4,000.—Reuter.

CUNNINGHAM IN LONDON

London, Mar. 24.
The British High Commissioner to Palestine, Sir Alan Cunningham, arrived in London today for consultation with the Government and to report to the Cabinet on the situation in the Holy Land.

Sir Alan was accompanied by Gen. G. H. A. Macmillan, General Officer in Command in Palestine.

A War Office spokesman said Gen. Macmillan would have "talks" in London, but declined to specify the nature of the talks and their purpose.—United Press.

Rush Hour Chaos In Piccadilly

London, Mar. 24.
London had its biggest transport holdup for years today when a power station failure put two of the main underground lines out of action at the height of the rush hour.

About 60 stations were closed on Piccadilly and district lines at ten minutes to eight, when the trains were packed with city workers pouring in from the west of London. Forty miles of line were affected and some estimates say that 160,000 passengers were involved.

The current was not fully restored until ten o'clock. The breakdown was caused by a failure at Lots Road, the London Passenger Transport Board's biggest power station. As a result of floods and spring tides, mud got into the filters and could not be cleared.

The breakdown caused chaos on the central line and bus routes were the only alternative means of transport. Some five means of transport were compared the situation of 1926, others to times during great air raids, when transport was at a standstill.

At Hampton, a solid block of vehicles stretched for over a mile. At Chiswick, a long line of cars and buses waited for hours. One passenger was carried to the hospital.

Portuguese Extrality To Go?

Shanghai, Mar. 24.
Negotiations for the abolition of the last of the "unequal treaties" are underway between China and Portugal for the cancellation of extraterritorial rights enjoyed by the Portuguese in China.

The extraterritorial rights of other powers, including the United States and Britain, were abolished during the war years and China expects now an early conclusion of a new Sino-Portuguese treaty replacing the old agreement which was classified as one of the "unequal treaties."

A source close to the Foreign Office indicated that negotiations were underway in Nanking will cover the Macao issue.—United Press.

New Viceroy's Appeal

New Delhi, Mar. 24.
Admiral Viscount Mountbatten was sworn in as India's last Viceroy and promptly broke precedent by making a speech from the Viceroy's throne in which he appealed for co-operation in finding a solution to India's problems "within the next few months."

The oath was administered by Sir William Patrick Spens, Chief Justice of India, after the reading of the commission from the King. Mountbatten took the oath in the presence of Princes in gay turbans, more soberly clad members of the Cabinet and about 400 guests, gathered in the Durbar Hall.

The new Viceroy wore the white uniform of a British Admiral. He had four inches of blue-ribbon across his chest and glistening stars of the Order of the Bath, Order of the Indian Empire and Order of the Garter. Also on his chest were many service ribbons.—Associated Press.

Mr. Bartlett said that in his view the alignment of forces which now seemed to be taking place should be avoided at all costs.

He felt that the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, sometimes flung hard words across a conference table against the United States and Britain only because the Soviet Foreign Minister was conscious of Russia's internal weakness, brought about by the war's devastation and by the ever-increasing demands for luxuries and comforts made by Russian soldiers, who have returned home after seeing better standards of life in western European countries.

Given a better understanding of Russia and a more sympathetic attitude to her problems, Mr. Bartlett was optimistic that the wartime unity and cooperation between the Big Powers could easily be maintained unimpaired.

Russia's internal weakness was, of course, not any serious threat to the Soviet administration, he added.

Of the Inter-Asian Relations Conference meeting at Delhi today, Mr. Bartlett said that it was gratifying to see that the initiative for such an important conference came from India who if she solved her Hindu-Muslim problem was destined to play a tremendous part in world affairs. He always had faith in the regional grouping of nations.

NEW FRENCH POLITICAL PARTY

Paris, Mar. 23.
The formation of a new political party, headed by General Francois de la Vigerie, who was second in command to General De Gaulle during the war, was announced today.

The new party is called "Defence of French Liberties." Its programme included free trade, "revision" of "nationalizations" and amnesty for milder cases of collaboration.

General de la Vigerie resigned the post of ambassador to Brazil last spring after being recalled by the Government for collaboration.

HAND-GRENADE DUEL?

Paris, Mar. 24.
Attorney M. Philonenko has challenged ex-Cabinet Minister Andre Le Troquer to a duel to death. During the French Prison scandal, where convicted collaborators were discovered carrying on a secret campaign against French politicians, including General De Gaulle, and accusing them as secret traitors, Le Troquer charged Philonenko of complicity in the affair with his client Captain Andre Casside.

Philonenko sent his seconds to challenge Le Troquer but the politician who is seventy last his right arm in World War One and proposed tossing a hand grenade instead of using pistols or swords.—Reuter.

£25,000 Bank Holdup

Jerusalem, Mar. 24.
Fifteen youths robbed the Palestine Discount Bank in Tel-Aviv of £25,000 today and escaped in a big black limousine.

The bank's staff of 120 and some 50 patrons witnessed the daring raid.

Five masked men entered the banking house after ten unmasked accomplices earlier had filtered in and mixed with the depositors. The ten then donned masks and with the other five began shepherding the staff and clients to the walls at pistol point.

One member of the bank's staff was seriously injured as he attempted to halt the raiders from entering the manager's office. After emptying the bank's safes the robbers dashed out to their waiting car.

Officials of the bank succeeded in taking down the car's license number but it is believed—according to the usual practice—the vehicle would prove to be a stolen car.

The police believed the underground carried out the raid because of the method of the robbery in which one "chief" supervised the operation.—United Press.

Vernon Bartlett On The Situation

Colombo, Mar. 23.
Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Member of Parliament, now in Colombo on a three-week visit to the island, expressed the hope today that the recent change in United States policy to Russia did not mean abandonment by the Secretary of State, General Marshall, of the efforts to solve outstanding problems across the Moscow Conference table.

Mr. Bartlett said that in his view the alignment of forces which now seemed to be taking place should be avoided at all costs.

He felt that the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, sometimes flung hard words across a conference table against the United States and Britain only because the Soviet Foreign Minister was conscious of Russia's internal weakness, brought about by the war's devastation and by the ever-increasing demands for luxuries and comforts made by Russian soldiers, who have returned home after seeing better standards of life in western European countries.

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ON OTHER PAGES

Page Two
Murder Appeal Fails
Fugitive Master Plan for Greece
S. S. Ship Brakes Depart
Raid on Japan

SERIOUS FLOOD IN YORK

London, Mar. 24.
Floods spread to still more areas of northern England today and the police reported steadily worsening conditions in York, virtually cut in, two by the swollen Great Ouse river.

Elsewhere in the flood section, covering 34 of England's 40 counties and parts of Wales, rivers were reported receding after the greatest river disaster in living memory.

The Air Ministry forecast scattered showers and frost. The situation in the Fens, where nearly 10,000 acres are under two feet of water, was today reported to be still critical by the Army authorities who are fighting the flood.

The flood in this area was caused by a breach on the road from Ely to King's Lynn, through which pent-up flood waters from the River Wissey had burst.

Work on the breach continued to prevent it widening and all through the night about 1,000 troops drove piles into the silts of the gap.

A Dutch flood expert, M. H. Kalls, has offered his services in fighting the Fenland flood and is reported to be on his way to the affected areas.

office. After emptying the bank's safes the robbers dashed out to their waiting car.

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The police believed the underground carried out the raid because of the method of the robbery in which one "chief" supervised the operation.—United Press.

THE WEATHER

Anticyclone E of Japan and over Central China and S. depression over the Yellow and Eastern Seas are moving towards the E.
Today's Forecast:—Light variable winds; fair and hazy.
Yesterday's Weather:—
Maximum: 72.8 deg. Fah.
Minimum: 58.0 deg. Fah.
Sunshine: 10.9 hours.
Rainfall: Nil.
Total since Jan. 1.—115.5 mm., as against an average of 125.5 mm.
Readings at 10 a.m. 4 p.m.
Baro. at sea level: 1013.1 1014.4 m.b.
Rel. Humidity: 80 76 %
Dew Point: 59 61 deg. F.
Wind Direction: SW W
Wind Force: 5 6 knots.

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ALLEGED TERRORISTS IN COURT

Twenty-seven letters addressed to well-known restaurants and hotels by the terrorist association styling itself the Overseas Youth Action Organisation demanding varying sums under threat of drastic reprisal, were among exhibits in Mr. W. H. Latimer's Court at Kowloon yesterday when Li Chu, 27, and Chan Piu alias Li Kwok-kwong were arraigned before His Worship on five counts of possession of plectric acid, conspiracy to cause an explosion, aiding and abetting, and uttering threatening letters.

It was stated by Sze To Fook, interpreter attached to the Yau-mutai C.I.D. who translated all the letters, that the letters consisted of originals and carbon copies, written by two different persons, with the name of the addressee, the amount demanded, the place and date of payment, and the name of the person to be paid, in the address left blank and filled in later with a Chinese brush pen.

The 27 addressees were, according to witnesses: Sun Ki Yuen Restaurant; Kiu Yu Tea-house of Shanghai Street; Empress Hotel; Nam Ping Hotel (which had a bomb explosion recently); Sun Kwong Hotel; Ching Wah Kok Tea-house; Ko Shing Tea-house; Chui Heung Foodshop; Kam Shing (Golden City) Restaurant; Tak Wan Tea-house; Wan Shan Restaurant of Nathan Road; Tung Shan Hotel; Kam Kong Restaurant; Ngan Lung (Silver Dragon) Restaurant; Shan Chuan Restaurant; Tai Yat Lau Tea-house; Tai Chung Tea-house; Hung Min (Knapok) Restaurant of Nathan Road; Tai Wah Restaurant of Lai Chi Kok Road; Shamshui; Kung Ning Tea-house of Shanghai Street; Kam Tong (Golden Hall) Restaurant of Shanghai Street; Wan Loi Tea-house of Shanghai Street; Tai Chung Restaurant of Shanghai Street; Yut Ting Ho Tea-house of Shanghai Street; Kee Heung Tea-house of Shanghai Street; and Yuet Hing Restaurant of Johnston Road Wanchai.

Small Chop

The envelopes used, said witnesses, bore a small chop bearing the characters "Kwong Shing Wo, Porcelain Dealers, Hong Kong and Canton", and were written by same persons who penned the letters.

The characters found on the two pieces of paper seized from the first accused, continued, witnesses, were "Tung On Cheung Kwok" and were used in letters 3, 10, 12 and 13, where the representatives of the addressees were instructed to register at the Tung On Boarding House, Shum Chun, in the name of Chi Chang Kwok. The representative to be sent by the Ko Shing Tea-house was to proceed to the same boarding house and register in the name of Fong Cheung Kwok.

With regards to letters 4, 5, 8, 9, and 14, the receivers' agents were to proceed to the Tung On Boarding House, Shum Chun, and use the name of Chuen Wong Kong. The characters "Tung Fong Wong Kong" were among those written on the slips of paper.

Another set of characters used was "Hung On Nam Choi" and these were found in letters 15, 16 and 27 where the addressees' folks were asked to register at the Hung On Boarding House, Shum Chun, under the name of Fong Nam Choi.

Continuing, Sze To Fook declared that the fourth set of characters, "Tai Tung Chan Kong", was found to be used in connection with letters 11, 17, 18, 19 and 20, wherein Tai Tung was the name of the boarding house to which the victims' representatives were to stay when in Shek Lung and Chi Chan Kong the name to be used.

Code Words

"Wing On Hung Wun", the fifth set of characters on the pieces of paper, represented the code words used in letters 2 and 23 for the Wing On Boarding House and Fong Hung Wun, the alias to be used by the addressees' men at Shek Lung.

The business premises covered by letters 21, 22, 24, 25 and 26 were to send their folks to the same boarding house but to use the name of Chi Heung Wun, declared witnesses.

To Fook Chu, one of the intended victims, was requested to register at the Wing On Boarding House, Shek Lung, said witness.

Opening the case, which was for Criminal, Mr. C. Motttram, A.P., stated that on the night

of Feb. 20 the two defendants arrived from Canton and were intercepted as they were stepping off the train. On being asked by Chinese detective Huen Hung to submit to a search Chan was alleged to have made a sudden move with his hand towards his girdle. The Chinese detective, with the assistance of Detective Leung Pui and another plainclothes man, seized accused and from under the girdle took a bundle, wrapped in Chinese newspaper, which on being opened was found to contain two HK\$10 notes and the 27 letters.

Li Chu was carrying, at that time, a parcel of white powder which, on being analysed by the Government chemist, was found to be ordinary starch.

As the result of a further and more careful search at the Police Station, a detonator inside an cigarette tin, a brilliantine tin with brilliantine on top and two pieces of paper with Chinese characters, were found on the first accused. On the second defendant the Police found, according to Mr. Motttram, a tiny piece of cardboard bearing Chinese characters.

Comparing the handwriting on the papers written by the two accused at the Police Station with those found on the slips of paper and cardboard found on them it was found that the two sets were identical, said the prosecuting officer.

Expert evidence given by Mr. J. Redman, Government chemist, was to the effect that the destructive force of the four ounces plectric acid found in the brilliantine tin was equivalent to that of a Japanese-type hand-grenade.

After corroborative evidence had been given by Detectives Huen Hung and Leung Pui, further hearing was adjourned until 2.30 on March 31.

Sailor And A Pistol

That an American sailor attempted to sell a pistol about a week ago was disclosed yesterday when Cheung Yuen-an, 40, labourer, was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour by Mr. Sheldon, K.C., at Central for the unlawful possession of one magazine, containing seven rounds of ammunition. The Magistrate ordered a confiscation of the ammunition.

Inspector Ewin said Cheung approached a man, who happened to be a police informer, for the sale of a pistol belonging to an American sailor.

By arrangement, Cheung and the sailor appeared at the Tien Wah Cafe and the sailor handed the pistol to the informer. The police then arrested them.

The sailor was later handed over to the U.S. authorities, while Cheung was taken to No. 2 Police Station, where he produced the magazine from his pocket.

Cheung said he had been in the United States for over 30 years and had recently returned here. He said he did not know it was against the law to sell guns in Hong Kong, as it was quite legal in the United States to sell a gun.

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Coming Events

March 24—Rotary Club meeting, 7.30 p.m., Speaker: Maj. Gen. Erskine.
March 25—Police Reserve Inspection by H. E. the Governor, 5.30 p.m.
March 26—Tee H. Guest Night, 5.30 p.m.
March 26—Sino-British Club, 5.30 p.m.
March 27—Helen May Ins., Lecture by H.G.W. Woodhead, 5.45 p.m.
March 28—Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp., annual meeting, 11.30 a.m.
March 29—Fenik Club meeting, 5.30 p.m.
March 29—Meeting of civilian and Service chaplains, 11 a.m.
March 29—Bank of Canton, annual meeting, 3 p.m.
March 31—China Entertainment & Investment Co. Ltd., annual meeting, noon.
April 12—China Light & Power Co. Ltd., annual meeting, noon.

Briton's Death In Manila

Manila, Mar. 24. Mystery continued to surround the death of John H. Forrest, prominent member of Manila's business community, as the police maintained they found probable evidence of poison in the body.

Forrest was found dying yesterday on the floor of his apartment. He represented the British on the Santo Tomas Internment Camp Committee during the Japanese occupation, and was an executive in Hanson, Orth and Stevenson, a well-known British export-import firm.

He is survived by his wife Jessie who is in Manila, and son Ian, who is en route from England after his war-time career as an RAF pilot.—Associated Press.

Sentence On Robbers

Fan Cheung and Ng Shut-ying, who were unanimously found guilty on a charge of armed robbery, were yesterday sentenced to eight years' imprisonment with hard labour and 12 strokes of the cane by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams (Puisne Judge).

Fan Cheung, who was additionally charged with having in his possession one revolver without a licence to possess arms or ammunition, was sentenced to three years' hard labour, the sentence to be served concurrently.

The accused, together with others not in custody, held up and robbed Leung Wai Hoi, Shum Tit Wan and Leung Ting Chum.

Divorce Case

A decree nisi, to be made absolute in three months, was yesterday granted by Sir Henry Blackall C.J., to Mrs. Maria Consuelo Gardner Wilkinson, who sued for a dissolution of her marriage to Mr. James Albert Kitchener Wilkinson, respondent, on the grounds of adultery.

An order was also made that Mrs. Wilkinson have the custody of two infant daughters and the right of access to an infant son.

Mrs. Wilkinson was represented by the Hon. Mr. K. Lo, while respondent, who did not appear, was not represented.

BRITONS IN COURT

Peter Donald, 37, second engineer; Robert Manners, 34, fourth engineer; James Alan Clavert, 29, third engineer; Robert Victor Blair, 28, engineer; and Donald Jeffery Mander, 23, second officer (all of the s.s. "Hickory Brook"), and Hui Wai Man, tailor, charged with the larceny of six barrels lubricating oil and five cylinders of Freon gas, were remanded until 2.30 p.m. this afternoon by Mr. Latimer yesterday. Mr. Marcus de Silva will appear for the defence, and DSI R. MacKenzie for the prosecution.

For having on Sunday for the third time sold pork at a place other than the market, Chung Fun, 36, hawker, was sentenced to 21 days' hard labour by Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday.

A Chinese was killed, and another seriously injured, when a early demolished house at 19 Ship Street, Wanchai, collapsed at 6 o'clock last night.

MURDER APPEAL FAILS

Chief Justice On English Law

"The laws and customs of a man's native place in China, which confer on him a right and a duty, in the case of adultery, to kill his wife and the adulterer, is no defence at all to a charge of murder in this Colony, because the law of murder in this Colony is the English law and not the Chinese," said His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall yesterday when refusing an application by Chau Leung-fun to the Full Court for leave to appeal against a sentence of death passed on him. Sitting with Sir Henry Blackall was Mr. Justice Gould.

Chau, who was found guilty of murder Yeung Wing-ye alias "Snake" Yeung in Peiho Street on Nov. 23, and sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Williams (Puisne Judge) on March 4, was represented by Mr. C. E. Loseby, instructed by Mr. A. S. C. Coomber of Messrs. Hastings. Mr. A. J. Clifford appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Loseby submitted that there had been a miscarriage of justice and that it arose under peculiar circumstances without any fault on the part of anyone.

It was a case of prosecution conducted with all possible fairness and in respect of which no complaint could be made. The direction by the learned trial judge was made with the most scrupulous care and the law and the facts, as they were then brought before the Court, were explained to the jury without any possible omission on the part of the judge. Appellant had the advantage of being defended by Mr. W. C. Hung, who did everything possible.

The fact remained that mainly because the appellant, who came from the Chichow district in China and spoke the dialect of that place, completely failed to make plain to defence counsel what it was he was endeavouring to say and what was the evidence he wished to give.

Mr. Loseby submitted that material facts were not brought before the trial judge and jury and said that he would apply for fresh evidence to be admitted for a verdict of manslaughter to be substituted. Alternatively, he would ask for a new trial.

Local Laws

Mr. Loseby also submitted that if evidence of the appellant and Lam Yu-tak had been given and accepted, a jury might have brought a verdict of manslaughter upon a direction that if they believed that evidence in toto and that there was a complete absence of moral turpitude, their verdict would be manslaughter and not murder, because in murder mens rea had to affirmatively proved.

In reply, Mr. Clifford said that in the course of the trial, the Court Interpreter informed him that appellant repeatedly said that he wished to give evidence and to call his wife. Mr. Clifford told Mr. Hung.

After the verdict had been given, he was again told by the Court Interpreter that appellant wanted to go into the witness-box. He thereupon suggested to Mr. Hung that the latter might put this forward in support of his recommendation for mercy. Mr. Hung replied that he did not have instructions or something to that effect.

Mr. Clifford said that he then obtained a statement from the Court Interpreter about the local laws and customs of appellant's village.

Mr. Clifford said that it was perfectly clear that appellant had intended to kill and there was no question of the Crown not having proved mens rea. The killing was not done in the heat of the moment, but after a considerable interval.

Not Passion

The statement by appellant that he had killed the man because it was the custom of his village negated the idea of ungovernable passion, which was the only defence which would reduce murder to manslaughter.

In connection with the question of belief, Mr. Clifford quoted the case of a woman who, in 1890, at Clonmel, placed a child naked on a hot shovel in the honest belief that it was a deformed fairy sent as a substitute for the real child. The woman was convicted and sentenced.

Again, in 1895, also at Clonmel, a man who had caused the death of the wife of another by holding her over a fire and searing her with a red-hot poker in the honest belief that she was a deformed fairy sent as a substitute for the real child. The woman was convicted and sentenced.

No Defence

"As to the other point, namely, that he had a genuine and correct belief that under the law of his native village, he would be entitled to kill the adulterer, that would be no defence at all to a charge of murder in this Colony, because the law of murder in this Colony is the English law and not the Chinese. It appears, therefore, to this Court that even if the fresh evidence were accepted, it would not enable the jury, if properly directed, to return a verdict of manslaughter. For that reason, the application must be refused.

The proper course in our view, and the usual one in a case like this, is for those facts which have been brought to our notice to be brought to the notice of the Governor-in-Council.

The learned Crown Counsel has told us that this will be done in the present case, and we are quite sure that the Governor and his Council will

Second Battle Of Palawan?

Manila, Mar. 24.

Prepared for a hostile reception, an expedition headed by Major Richards R. Provitt, United States Army War Crimes Investigator, is due here tomorrow for Palawan to clear that outlying island of several hundred armed Japanese stragglers who apparently are unaware the war is over.

At Puerto Princesa, Major Provitt will take command of 120 Filipino officers and men who will board his flagship—a FS type freighter, mounted with machine-guns and automatic weapons. Their objective is Mayday Bay on the northwest tip of Palawan, some 70 miles off Puerto Princesa.

An American mill operator, Peter Miles of Puerto Princesa, reported a fourth barrio (village) with Japanese inhabitants located in the wilderness of north Palawan. Major Provitt intends to operate a miniature co-ordinated land, sea and air peace offensive, first informing the Japanese the war is over now and they are expected to surrender.

Major Provitt is seeking perpetrators of the Palawan massacre in November, 1944, in which more than 100 American prisoners of war met a fiery death when flaming gasoline was poured into their trenches by frenzied Japanese following an American bombing raid.—Associated Press.

AIR MISSION IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Mar. 23.

After being detained by Chinese military authorities in Canton, the British Civil Air Commission arrived at (Wakuni), in Southern Honshu, this afternoon aboard a Royal Air Force Sunderland flying-boat from Hong Kong. The mission, which is headed by Mr. G. Wareup of the Ministry of Civil Aviation in London, is surveying the suitability of technical services on the Far Eastern truck route from England to Tokyo.—Reuter.

Their camp Dakota, which was held up by the Canton authorities, leaves for Wakuni this morning.

Money Mart

The money market reopened after the week-end recess with no sign of activity and rates were generally stagnant.

Gold opened and closed at \$271.75 a tael, with fluctuations extending only a point or two either way.

Piastres, too, opened and closed at \$10.90 per 100. It had dropped to \$10.70 in the course of the day.

Chinese National Currency opened at 88 1/2 cents for futures and 44 1/2 cents for spot. (For C\$1,000). At the close it was 39 cents and 44 cents respectively.

U.S. dollars were firmer at \$4.83 buyers as was also Sterling at \$14.46. Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.52.

UNMANIFESTED CARGO

Li Ho, 38, married woman, was fined \$200 by Mr. Sheldon, K.C., at Central yesterday for attempting to export aboard the s.s. "Mo Yuet" unmanifested cargo including a large quantity of medicine.

A total of 378 dozens of cotton thread, seized from Fong Wing-nai, 59, on the s.s. "Wah Chung" on March 20, was ordered confiscated. Fong was cautioned for attempting to export other unmanifested cargo, including 50 cattles of sharks fins, 50 cattles of mushrooms and 600 cattles of wax.

A fine of \$70 was imposed on Tam Shing for attempting to export, illegally, 600 electric torches in the s.s. "Mo Yuet."

The case in which J. Cunningham, 29, soldier, of the Buffs, charged with attempted larceny and common assault on Wong Li-lee, 35, widow, was fixed for hearing before Mr. Sheldon, K.C., at Central at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday.

Take into consideration all the facts which are set out in this document, particularly as the learned Crown Counsel has stated that he accepts the view that under the laws and customs of the appellant's village he would be entitled to kill the adulterer, that would be no defence at all to a charge of murder in this Colony, because the law of murder in this Colony is the English law and not the Chinese. It appears, therefore, to this Court that even if the fresh evidence were accepted, it would not enable the jury, if properly directed, to return a verdict of manslaughter. For that reason, the application must be refused.

The proper course in our view, and the usual one in a case like this, is for those facts which have been brought to our notice to be brought to the notice of the Governor-in-Council.

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Readers' Letters

Burma Objective

Sir.—According to H. M. Stationery Office publication "The Campaign in Burma" the various strengths in the field were: Indian 340,000, British 100,000, West and East African 100,000, Chinese 90,000, American 10,000, say respectively 54 per cent, 19 per cent, 14 per cent, 11 per cent and 2 per cent.

Since the management of a certain Theatre here has the bad taste to display in this Colony, where so many Chinese, Indian and British have their belongings, the above named film which ignores the part played by Chinese, Indian and British in the Burma campaign, I am withdrawing my patronage from that Theatre—now and for always.

Yours faithfully,
BISHOP.

("Objective Burma" was approved by the Hong Kong authorities before being screened in the Colony—Ed.)

Taxation

Sir.—In an endeavour to be constructive I propound the following scheme as an alternative to Income Tax. In formulating my scheme I have taken into account the mentality of this, and any other, population which includes a desire, if classifications or grades exist, to rank as high in that classification as possible. Who would be a second class doctor if he could be a first class one?

Let us then introduce a tax on business and professions assessed according to classifications. The principle of my scheme is that a tax level would be fixed for each and every type of business and profession.

My figures are taken at complete random, for must leave the details to experts, but let us say that these tax levels were fixed as follows per annum First Class: Merchant Houses \$100,000, Butchers 5,000, Dentists 3,000, Candlestick Makers 200, Brokers 1,000,000, etc., etc.

2nd Class 80%, 3rd Class 60% and so on to 10th Class 5%.

Visualise for a moment the stampede amongst Tailors to pay the extra \$50 to rise from being a tenth rate one to the dizzy heights of being a Second Class Tailor. Scan the Telephone Book or Business Directory of 1948, and see for yourself that the Double-cross Hotel has become a Third Class one—when you were informed there you certainly would not have rated it as high as that, but—there it is in black and white, for they have "rendered unto Caesar" what is really compulsory to publish your classification!

Government how prettily you would sit. I can hear the Accountant General telling the Managing Director of that imposing edifice in Status Square that he was sorry but he really could not register any more First Class Banking Houses this year, as even now he did not know what to do with his surplus revenue—Can you?

ECONOMIST, FIRST CLASS.

Forces v. Civics

Sir.—I have read of late, the many controversial epistles published in your column, "Readers' Letters", and I must admit they have been very entertaining, if instructive together constructive and destructive.

The original issue was, I believe, the question of the latest Taxation Bill for the Colony. This, however, seems to have been almost forgotten by some of the services, in their eagerness to belittle the civilian, on consequence, it has now become a battle, between the "Residents" of Hong Kong on the one hand, and the "Forces" on the other.

I have been very surprised to note the sublime ignorance of some of our correspondents, concerning the position of most of us in the Forces.—It appears to be a return to the old position, of the Forces (in particular, the Army) being looked upon as "outsiders" of society; which distinguished position they have held almost from their conception, while the mere civilian sits back and takes notice.—Of what? Not the betterment of the Forces.

On point of great importance, forgotten by most, is that the majority of the men in the Forces today, are civilians at heart, but will very shortly, we hope, be civilians in actual fact. These men, from all walks of life and all social standings, will, I am afraid, take into their civilian life a very bad impression of society, which distinguished position they have held almost from their conception, while the mere civilian sits back and takes notice.—Of what? Not the betterment of the Forces.

The simple fact that a man in the services, is sufficient evidence in some peoples minds to convict him on any charge, no matter how small, if he becomes involved in an accident, and whether it be his fault or not, is a very real and common thing, to being a murderer, by the time the public demand for their mental satisfaction of justice, and this seems insatiable is quenched.

The reason why so many of us servicemen, informed, as a due chiefly to the fact that, being something between an ape and a human being, something upon which the tired civilian, returning from a hard day's work, (or the lack of it), likes to lean. (If any) that unknown stage in evolution, have, under the circumstances, nothing else to do, but to vent their spleen on the nearest available, civilian, is a very real and common thing, to being a murderer, by the time the public demand for their mental satisfaction of justice, and this seems insatiable is quenched.

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tion, is I am sure, not because they don't reach that sublime state, but chiefly because they have a home in which to attain it, and also to the fact that there are such modern conveniences there as taxis.

This far better to be inebriated under the influence of alcoholic stimulant than in such a condition, for the submergence of one's own verbiage.

Also it must be remembered, that the restrictions upon a serviceman's daily life are far more severe than those imposed upon the average civilian's "wallow-in" existence.

When all is weighed in the balance, the Forces are in a far inferior position to the average civilian. Proof of this may easily be ascertained, by simply asking an equal number of each, have a question which would change places? and I'll guarantee that less than one percent of the Forces answer, "No," and an even less percentage of the civilians say, "Yes."

I wonder if there will ever come a day, when the average will fully realise, that there are, in this Army of today, as many differences of type, religion, and so-called class, as there are in "Cliveden Street."

One can not exist without the other—modern days, as why attempt to differentiate between the two communities, so alike and yet so

LABELS ON DRUGS TO GO: NEW PROCEDURE

FOOD COSTS

Food and Fuel Costs for the week ending 22.3.47 were:	
Rice and Flour	16,710
Vegetables	7,224
Salt Cabbage	3,129
Oil	1,669
Tea	6,920
Salt Fish	7,729
Pork	3,820
Pineapple	1,400
Bean Curd, 10 pieces	7,027
Total	\$14,356

TOO MANY PASSENGERS

Comdr. Ryder, presiding in the Marine Court, yesterday, clamped down on excess-passenger carrying when he raised the fine to \$250 on each of two offending junk-masters.

The first, Lai Tin-tang, who had 18 excess passengers on his junk bound for Swatow, said they were repatriates who forced their way on to the craft.

The second, Ho Un, who had twelve excess passengers, said they were cargo owners. His junk, however, carried no cargo.

Six weeks' hard labour was imposed by Mr. Salisbury at Central yesterday on Soon Shing, 37, for stealing a Parker-51 pen from a Chinese in the street on Sunday. Soon was ordered to be expelled from the Colony.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Post close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

TUESDAY, MARCH 25

Airmail for Manila (P.O. Reg.) 9.50 a.m., (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Shanghai and Canton via Vancouver B.C., Kowloon (P.O. Reg.) 9.50 a.m., (Ord.) 10 a.m.; G.P.O. (Par. and Reg.) 10.30 a.m., (Ord.) 10.40 a.m.

Swatow 10 a.m.

Hankow 10 a.m.

Manila, U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco B.C.P.O. (Par. and Reg.) 2 p.m., (Ord.) 2.30 p.m.; G.P.O. (Par. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 2 p.m.

Kunming 4 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shensi 4 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

Airmail for Shanghai and Peking (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26

Salmon Noon.

Swatow and Amoy Noon.

Swatow and Bangkok 3 p.m.

Bangkok 4 p.m.

Manila and Iloilo 3 p.m.

Australia via Sydney (Par. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3 p.m.

Tientsin (Kowloon) 4 p.m.

Kunming 4 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shensi 4 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

Airmail for Shanghai and Peking (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27

Canton 9 a.m.

Swatow Noon.

Hankow Noon.

Shanghai 2 p.m.

Strait and Madras 3 p.m.

Shanghai 4 p.m.

Kunming 4 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shensi 4 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

Airmail for Shanghai and Peking (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28

Shanghai 2 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Hongkong, Calcutta, Karachi, India, Ceylon, Johannesburg, Australia, Melbourne, London, New York and Canada, Kowloon (P.O. Reg.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3 p.m.; G.P.O. (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

It is officially announced that as from April 1, 1947, the practice of labelling Toilet Preparations and Proprietary Medicines will cease. The Government has decided on representations made by commercial firms to dispense with the labelling of the above mentioned articles.

The system of fixing a label to each article involves merchants in considerable delay in getting their goods from bond on the market and it was alleged that the labels often detracted from the commercial attractiveness of some of the articles in question.

In order to ensure the minimum delay, merchants are invited to follow on the following procedure:

1. Permits for the Removal of Toilet Preparations and Proprietary Medicines from Bond (Form No. 21) should be submitted in triplicate to the Imports and Exports Department with original invoices.

2. The invoices should state: (i) The retail selling prices of the various articles, and (ii) For goods containing alcohol, the manufacturer's certificate of percentage alcohol content, and total fluid content, (if available) in order to obviate local analysis.

3. In the case of a consignment of a commodity which is the first shipment of its kind to the Colony, samples should, if possible be submitted to the Imports and Exports Department in advance. The Department will then be able to inform the consignee whether the goods are dutiable or not, and this will obviate delay necessitated by taking samples from the consignment on arrival.

4. The removal permits will be numbered and signed by the Imports and Exports Department and two copies will be returned to the Consignee.

Speeding Up

5. In the case of goods stored in Kowloon Godowns, these two copies should be produced at the Kowloon Imports and Exports Sub-Office, or if the cargo is stored on the island, to the Revenue Office in West Point Godown, and the goods will, on examination, be released from bond, and one

copy of the permit handed to the Consignee. This "escort" copy must accompany the goods from Bond to Consignee's premises.

In this manner it is hoped that the present procedure will be simplified, and delays reduced to a minimum.

C.I.M. Veteran Dead

Philadelphia, Mar. 24. Rev. Dr. Robert Hall Glover, 75, pioneer medical missionary and home director emeritus of the China Inland Mission, died here today after a short illness. He went to China in 1895 and helped open the province of Kwangsi, in China, he met Caroline, Prentice of Worcester, Massachusetts, whom he married in 1902, and together they founded the Black Stone Bible Institute at Wuchang. He became home director of the China Inland Mission in 1930 and retired in 1943. Associated Press.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.

Will all pre-war members wishing to continue Membership kindly register with the No. 1 boy at the Valley or send their names to undersigned c/o P. O. Box No. 64 at earliest convenience.

L. C. R. SOUZA,
Hon. Secretary.

"JANE"

MALTRAVERS IS A CAPITAL BUTLER BUT HE WILL PUNCH MY CIGARS AND WHISKEY—SO I SET LITTLE TRAPS FOR HIM—FIREWORKS AND WHAT NOT!

DO YOU MEAN TO TELL ME THAT IS WHY YOU SOUGHT MY ADVICE, LORD LOVAGE?

NO-NO-NO—I'VE HIRED YOU BECAUSE MY DAUGHTER LYDIA'S GOT HERSELF ENTANGLED WITH A YOUNG FELLER OF UNKNOWN ANTECEDENTS—NO SOCIAL BACKGROUND, WHAT!

WELL, WE TRACE MISSING PEOPLE, MILORD, BUT WE CAN'T GUARANTEE TO FIND MISLAIN ANCESTORS!

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES

I SWEAR, IT'S SO ITTY BITY!

SURE, BOOTS! NO CROWDING! NO CROWDING!

YOU CAN'T CALL BOOTS LOOKING FOR A COY WITH THESE CALVES! A COY!

NOT EMPTY! SIGNS OF LIFE! FEEL TWO HOOF BEATS BETWEEN!

IT'S NOT SOBER, EITHER LOOK THOSE GORRILLA, GORRILLA, GORRILLA, GORRILLA!

I GIVE UP, I'VE GORRILLA! THE PLACE IS THE CITY! ARE YOU UP TO IT?

SEE, THIS ONE, SHE'S A CHUCKLE! THE CITY! ARE YOU UP TO IT?

WHY, OF COURSE! I'VE GOT A WHOLE LOT OF THEM! ARE YOU UP TO IT?

The Old Story

By EDGAR MARTIN

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW CHINA EMPORIUM LTD. THE SUN CO. LTD. SINGAPORE CO. LTD. WING ON CO. LTD. COLONIAL DISPENSARY VICTORY DISPENSARY KING'S DISPENSARY

Sole Agents—
TONLEY & CO.
Tel. 23717

THE HONG-KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Easter Race Meeting to be held on Saturday and Monday, 5th and 7th April 1947 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 3.00 p.m. on Thursday, 27th March 1947.

By Order,
C. B. Brown
Secretary.

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg.,
A.E.B. de Souza, Auctioneer.
Telephone 31857.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE REDUCTION OF CHARGES FOR CURRENT

Charges for current will be reduced for all meters read on and after 1st April 1947:

	FROM	TO
LIGHTING	48 cts.	45 cts.

with discounts as follows:—
Monthly Account

	1 to 159 units		
160	625	45.6	42.75
626	1,565	43.2	40.5
1,566	3,125	40.8	38.25
3,126	6,250	38.4	36
6,251	9,375	36	33.75
9,376	12,500	33.6	31.5
12,501	15,625	31.2	29.25
15,626	18,750	28.8	27
over 18,750		26.4	24.75
		16.5	15.5

POWER
THERMAL STORAGE WATER HEATERS 13.5 12.5

BULK SUPPLY CONSUMERS Special Rates

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 20th March, 1947.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

It is hereby notified that the following Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction will be held at the Office of the Public Works Department on Monday, the 14th day of April, 1947, at 3 p.m.

Sale Conditions may be obtained and sale plans inspected at the Office of the Superintendent of Crown Lands and Survey, Lower Albert Road.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Location	Boundaries	Area in sq. ft.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Inland Lot No. 6301	Junction of Queen's Road Central and Des Voeux Road Central	As per sale plan (Area edged Red.)	14,800 (about)	\$6,850	\$2,978,000

Immediately after the fall of the hammer, the purchaser shall according to the Conditions of Sale pay to the Auctioneer a sum of \$505,600.00 by cheque which shall be certified by the Bank on which it is drawn. The Bank must be a member of the Exchange Banks Association.

V. KENNIF,
Director of Public Works.

Hong Kong, 21st March, 1947.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Ordinary Yearly General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 9, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 28th March, 1947, at 3.00 p.m., for the purpose of receiving and considering the reports of the Directors and of the Auditors and the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1946, and for the appointment of Auditors and declaration of dividends.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of March to 29th March, 1947 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares will be registered.

By Order of the Board,
D. S. YUAN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1947.

CHINA ENTERTAINMENT & LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirtieth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, King's Theatre Building, 5th floor, on Monday, the 31st day of March, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Directors' Report and Accounts as at 31st December, 1946, to elect Directors and Auditors and to transact such other business as may be properly transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting of the Company.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN that the Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st day of March, 1947 both days inclusive.

GEORGE Y. K. SUN,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 22nd March 1947.

NOTICE THE CHINA COAST NAVIGATING & ENGINEER OFFICERS' GUILD.

A meeting of members will be held at the office, 3rd Floor, Union Building, 21 Pedder Street, on Wednesday, March 26th, at 4 p.m.

GEO. T. LLOYD,
General Secretary.

Hong Kong, 25th March, 1947.

EARLY AMERICAN Friendships Garden TALCUM POWDER

Cool fragrances to your feminine charm! The delicately scented with a flower bouquet inspired by an old Southern garden. Companion fragrance to Shalene's Old Spice in a cellophane container, romantically adorned with birds and flowers. 100c. size \$1.00.

Each a SHULTON ORIGINAL
On Sale At—
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW CHINA EMPORIUM LTD. THE SUN CO. LTD. SINGAPORE CO. LTD. WING ON CO. LTD. COLONIAL DISPENSARY VICTORY DISPENSARY KING'S DISPENSARY

Sole Agents—
TONLEY & CO.
Tel. 23717

BY ORDER Of The Director Of Disposals Far Eastern Area (M.O.S.)

1. THE BRITISH STORES DISPOSAL BOARD (HONG KONG) is authorised to receive TENDERS for the following:— SHIPS' GEAR, MOTOR PUMPS, GENERAL STORES, USED OLD OIL DRUMS, SCRAP NON-FERROUS AND FERROUS METAL, RUBBER, GRANULATED CORK and USED TIMBER.

Lot Article Approx. Quantity
LOCATED AT H.M. NAVAL YARD, HONG KONG.
Lot 1 Wood blocks single, double & treble sheaves... 250
Lot 2 Scrap Rubber... 3 tons

LOCATED AT R.A.F. AIRFIELD, KAI TAK, KOWLOON.
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Lot 6 Miscellaneous Ferrous Scrap... 15 tons
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Lot 11 Hatches body... 2
Lot 12 Hatches wooden... 11
Lot 13 Berths standard type... 56
Lot 14 Berths standard type... 24
Lot 15 Blocks single sheave... 40
Lot 16 Blocks double sheave... 2
Lot 17 Davis reefer... 1
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UNEASY HUNGARY

Since its surrender Hungary has shared with Italy and Finland the distinction of being an enemy country in which the Government draws its strength from a legislature freely elected according to Western standards. The resignation last week of three Cabinet members belonging to the majority Smallholders Party shows the increasing strain to which that party is being put in retaining its place in an uneasy Government coalition with the Socialists and Communist minorities. The pressure upon the Prime Minister, M. Ferenc Nagy, a member of the Smallholders Party, has been under both from his Communist colleagues and from the Russian occupation forces has increased since the discovery of a right-wing plot provided an opportunity for targeting leading members of the party with the pro-Fascist brush.

Both Britain and the United States have showed by their protests against the arrest of the Secretary-General of the Smallholders Party, M. Bela Kovacs, by the Russian occupation forces that they are apprehensive that the "plot" will be used as a lever to oust the present Government in favour of a purely Communist regime. The issues raised in Hungary are thus similar to those which have been raised in Greece by President Truman's message to Congress, namely, whether a Communist minority shall be permitted to overthrow an elected Government; but the conflict between Russia and the United States, supported by Britain, in this case more obvious and Russian interference more direct. The United States is meeting Russian pressure in the same way, with economic aid. Notes of protest have proved of little avail. Time will show whether, though the pen may be weaker, the purse is mightier, than the sword.

There is no need yet to abandon hope that Hungary, now that the peace treaty has been signed, may be able to work its way back in freedom and independence to an honourable place among the United Nations. Its economic burdens are heavy and its contacts with the Western world difficult. On the credit side, however, it has the assurance that its efforts are regarded with sympathy and, what is more important, that sympathy, which has already been strengthened by practical economic support. It is startling to be brought so suddenly face to face with a situation which appears to place the two giants of the modern world, Russia and the United States, in opposite camps; but no situation is improved by ignoring its existence. The area in which Western political and economic ideas prevail is already narrow, and all who believe in those ideas have an interest in seeing that no further ground is lost. They will trust that frankness and vigour, which have never been lacking in Russia when supporting her friends or defending her interests, will, when displayed elsewhere, find not only an understanding but an accommodating acceptance.

GUERRILLAS KILLED

Athens, Mar. 23.

At least 79 Greek guerrillas have been reported killed in the past 24 hours in three separate engagements with the gendarmerie.

The latest engagements, involving 20 killed were in South Serbia, Macedonia and Epirus, Northwest Greece. Fifty bodies of guerrillas were counted by the gendarmerie after an earlier engagement in Echinus, Western Thrace, a communiqué stated. According to a prisoner, 40 others killed in battle were taken over the Bulgarian frontier. Reuters.

RUSSIA STILL LOOKS SOUTH

Britain's troubles in Palestine are only part of the larger struggle for power in the Middle East. Russia also has ambitions there, as this story from Time News-magazine shows.

Russia's interest in the Dardanelles and the Middle East is not one of adventurous post-war opportunism. It anticipates the Communist Revolution, and will not be abated (though it may be pushed) by Western firmness and patience. To gain the Dardanelles and the Middle East, Russia was actually willing in 1940 to join the Axis and in 1945 to sign a separate peace with Germany. This is not rumour or speculation; it is fact set down in black and white detail in documents captured in Germany and now in the hands of the U.S. State Department. The story these documents tell was mentioned (and suppressed) at Nuremberg. It was mentioned again (but not told) in the House Commons. It is not a pretty story, but it is a very important piece of history. Here it is:

On October 13, 1940, just after Germany, Italy and Japan had signed their tripartite pact, Russia was asked to make a fourth. Ribbentrop wrote Stalin a 19-page letter outlining Nazi views and inviting him to send Molotov to Berlin to develop "a common foreign policy." On October 21 Stalin thanked Ribbentrop for his "very instructive analysis" and said Molotov would reach Berlin on November 12.

Ribbentrop and Molotov quickly drafted a plan to make Russia a fourth major member of the Axis. They also agreed that the agreement confirming this should have two super-secret protocols. By the first protocol, Germany's slice of empire was declared to be "in South and Central Asia."

Flick's holdings were amassed largely through the aid of the Nazis whom he allegedly helped into office, the prosecutors contend. They charge that much of his industrial empire was built from equipment plundered from occupied countries or confiscated from Jews. Although he was little known in comparison with the Krupps, Thyssens and other prominent German magnates, American prosecutors who have investigated Flick's operations say he actually wielded more financial and industrial influence than any other privately owned concern in Germany.

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Charged with Flick in the first war crimes trial of German industrialists are four of his leading business associates—Karl Kraus, Bernhard Weiss and Hermann Terberger. Born of a farm in Siegerland, just south of the industrial Ruhr, Flick had been a gymnast, a merchant's apprentice and a soldier, when at 24 years of age, he began his meteoric rise to riches.

By 1913 Flick was one of the managers of a scrap iron company. Swiftly his interests expanded as he added on smelting plants, coal and iron mines and rolling mills: spreading from the Ruhr to Silesia and from Bavaria to the North coast. In 1923 he moved into Berlin, and continued to expand. His "Friedrich Flick, Limited" became a gigantic holding company, controlling plants which mined coal and iron and processed the iron through the finished machine—arms.

Italy's "in North and North-east Africa," Japan's "in East Asia to the south of her present empire," and Russia's "to the south of the territory of the Soviet Republic in the direction of the Indian Ocean."

By the second protocol, Germany and Italy agreed to give Russia additional rights, but not based on the Dardanelles. Molotov took these drafts back to Moscow. The Kremlin apparently decided that the deal was "not good enough." On November 25 Molotov called in Count Friedrich Schulenburg, the German Ambassador, and said that Russia would not sign unless:

The first protocol was amended to give Russia specifically "the area south of Baku and Batumi in the direction of the Persian Gulf."

The second protocol was changed to "include the granting of bases for the USSR's land and sea forces at the Bosphorus and Dardanelles."

A third secret protocol was added to give Russia special rights in Bulgaria. Schulenburg reported the new Soviet demands to Berlin. For several weeks the Nazis kept a diplomatic silence. When Molotov pressed for an answer in January, 1941, he got a curt note: "The German Government adheres to these ideas proposed to Herr Molotov at the time of his visit to Berlin."

A month later, after further negotiations on Bulgaria, Hitler finally decided to invade Russia. He alerted the Wehrmacht. What stuck in the Nazis' craw was that the increased Soviet demands added up to control of south-eastern Europe and the Middle East.

By the autumn of 1943, when

the Nazi decline was well started but the Big Three had not yet reached the military agreements of Tehran, Berlin sent soundings to the Kremlin for a separate peace.

Moscow gave the Germans the impression that the USSR would run if Berlin would meet these demands: (1) Recognition of Soviet annexation of the Baltic States; (2) Russian control of the Dardanelles; (3) Russian expansion south and east to Gwadar on the Arabian Sea; (4) German support of Soviet demands for control of Dairen in Manchuria. Again negotiations broke down when the Germans refused to give Russia control of the Middle East.

In the end, the Russians, bought with their dead and their victories and their brusque diplomacy more away in eastern Europe than they had asked of Hitler.

But the Dardanelles and the Persian Gulf became Russia's main post-war objectives. Those goals, the keys to the whole Eastern Hemisphere, are farther off today than they were in 1940, 1943, or the spring of 1946.

Soviet Union Production Figures

London, Mar. 23. Moscow radio reported today production in the Soviet Union increased by 22 per cent in 1946 compared with 1945, according to a decree of the Soviet Federal Executive Council of Ministers in a Government plan for developing national economy.

It added: "However, production is not yet half of what it was before the war. Owing to the great drought in some areas of the Russian Republic, the harvest this year was considerably lower than that of 1945."

"Co-operative trade made considerable progress. On the other hand there are a number of serious defects in some aspects of the economy and cultural life which must disappear in 1947."

Calling for an 18 per cent increase in industrial production as compared with 1946 "with improved quality of consumer goods," the decree added that "mechanisation must be carried out to the greatest extent."

The state and co-operative trade turnover for 1947 was expected to reach 220,000,000 roubles. —Reuters.

Washington, Mar. 24. All restrictions on the export of automobiles will be abolished March 31, the Commerce Department announced. —Associated Press.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

SHARING THE BLAME

Partners have plenty of difficulty to agree on which is to blame when the declarer makes a contract which could have been beaten by perfect defense. From one player's standpoint, the fault was entirely in something his partner did, or failed to do. And from the post across the table the same attitude prevails. Often even an unbiased kibitzer finds it hard to decide which is right and which wrong, or whether both are right or wrong in what they did.

S. 9 8
H. 10 9 8
D. 9 7 6 2
C. 10 7 5 2

S. A K 10
7 5 4
H. Q 4 3 2
D. A 4
C. 9 8

S. J 2
H. A K 5
D. Q J 5
C. A K Q J 6

(Dealer: South. Both sides vulnerable.)

South West North East
1 C 1 S Pass Pass
Dbl 2 S Pass Pass
3 C Pass Pass Dbl

East's double was "on general principles," as he later stated, because North had to keep silent on three turns. West was strong enough to bid twice and he himself was just under enough for a bid.

Beginning right, West scored his diamond A, then led the spade K. Seeing East's 6 he switched to the heart 2, the J fording the A. The club A and K cleared trumps, and the spade J was led. West won with the A, then found himself "end-played." With only major suit cards, a heart would doom him. Q to be trickless, so he led a spade, the 7, which was just as

had, as it gave South a ruff and discard. It was trumped in dummy and the heart 5 discarded. After that only one more diamond could be lost, so the contract was made.

East told West that, if he had ducked the spade J, his Q would have won and a heart return would have set the contract. But West asked "Suppose South also had the spade Q, so that my duck would have presented him a trick?" West then told East the 8 should have been played on the first spade lead, then he would have led a low spade to the Q. The diamond K could have been cashed, the next diamond would have been ruffed by West, and a later heart trick would have set the contract two. But could West have been sure to read the spade 8 signal that way? Mightn't West think that if East had three to the Q, he would have raised spades? So mightn't West then have led his spade A to the next trick, plus a third spade, thinking East could over-ruff the dummy, thus giving South a ruff and discard?

Tomorrow's Problem

S. K 9
H. 7 6 5
D. 10 8 2
C. J 9 8 5 4

S. 3 2
H. K 9 8 2
D. A Q 7 5
C. A K Q

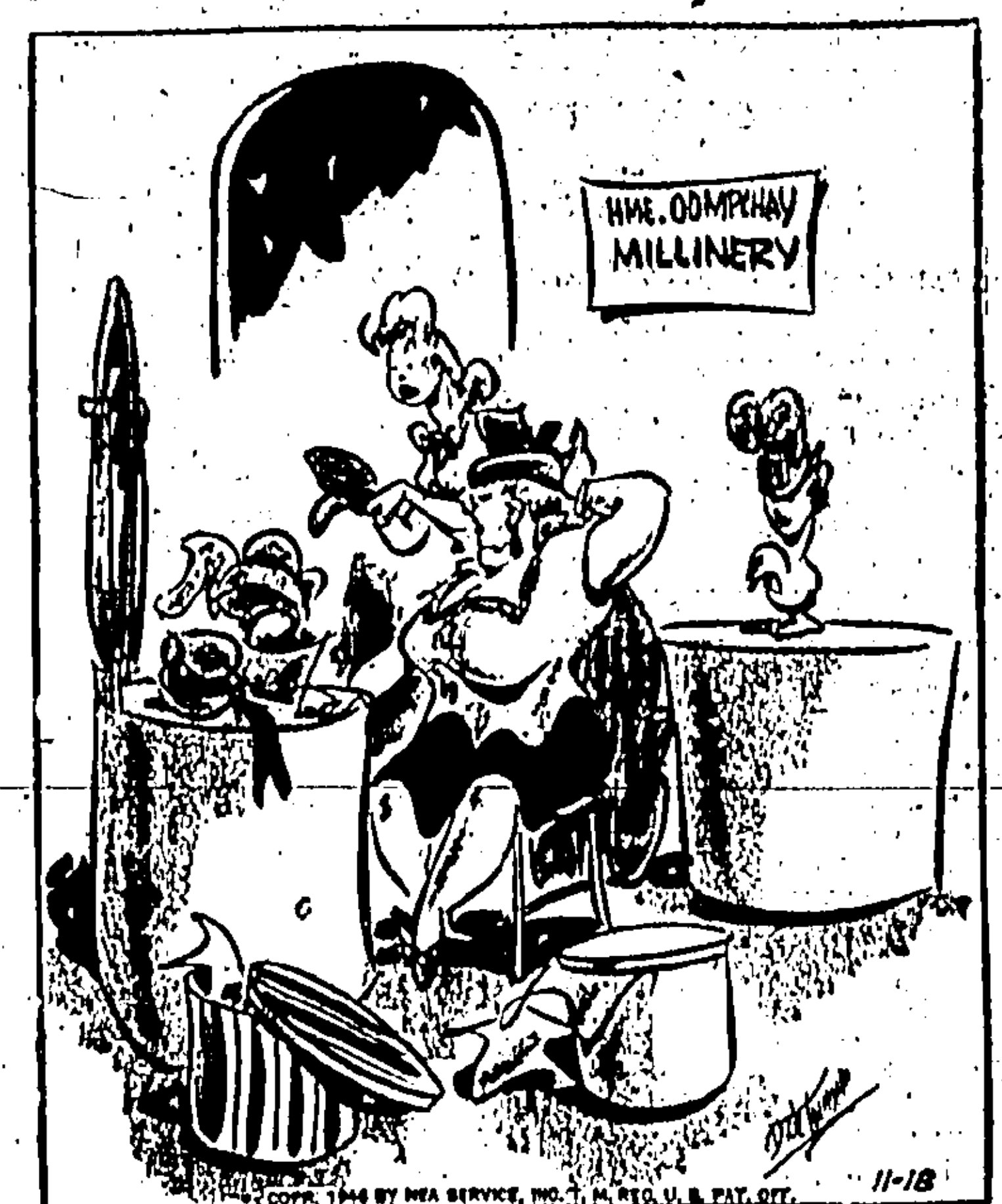
S. A Q 5
H. A J 10 4 3
D. K 4
C. 10 8 2

(Dealer: South. North-South vulnerable.)

If you were against a much stronger pair in a big duplicate, what would you do with West's hand after South bids 4-Heart?

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Just arrange to have it delivered by mistake—I'll take care of the rest!"

Behind The Scenes At Chatham House

In May, 1915, a group of statesmen, historians, economists and legal experts held an unusual kind of meeting in one of the reception rooms of the Hotel Majestic in Paris. They were members of the British Delegation to the Peace Conference that followed upon World War I, and they met to discover ways and means of combating the ignorance displayed by the general public in regard to the serious international problems discussed at the Conference. There was much lively discussion but every one was agreed as to the need of an institute, not concerned

By ROBERT LUCAS

with politics, entrusted with the task of collecting and collating the facts on which international affairs are based, a sort of research centre at which all the phenomena of the communal life of nations would be recorded and analysed by the scientific method and the results of such study made available to the public.

This meeting resulted in the creation of that unique institution which has achieved worldwide reputation under its official title of "Royal Institute of International Affairs," but which, in Britain, is called "Chatham House," after the building that houses it. Chatham House is a private institution supported by contributions from its members as well as by considerable private grants, but its prestige stands so high that it is often invested with an official capacity. Its research work in the sphere of world affairs, international law and world economy has become a pattern among nations.

Non-Party Politics

The first important work to appear under the auspices of the "Royal Institute" was a six volume "History of the Paris Peace Conference," generally recognized as the standard work on this subject. There followed a whole series of other important publications which spread the fame of Chatham House over the entire world. Gradually, the Institute became a sort of clearing house for international ideas and information, but it has, nevertheless, held tenaciously to the principle of non-party politics, contenting itself with supplying statistical material necessary to the formation of a well-informed public opinion. This is, above all else, the aim of the various periodicals published by the "Royal Institute," such as the quarterly, "International Affairs," the monthly "The World To-Day," and the fortnightly "Chronology of International Events and Documents."

Irreplaceable

The building known as Chatham House is situated in a square in the heart of London and it houses a remarkable library of over 73,000 volumes as well as an irreplaceable collection of press cuttings, loaned during World War II to Britain's Foreign Office. Those reading rooms have become not only a spiritual home for countless historians, experts on international law, journalists, radio commentators, high Gov-

ernment officials and students of political science, they are also places of work where a considerable part of the studies of what are known as the Chatham House Groups is carried on. These Groups are communities of workers covering a certain department of research somewhat after the manner in which a professor of chemistry is supported in his laboratory by a group of assistants and students. During the last 14 years, no less than 650 specialists including scholars of world-wide repute, have taken part in the work of the study and discussion groups. Co-operation is especially close with the sister institutes in the British Commonwealth as also with the "Council of Foreign Relations" in New York which is organized on similar lines.

Full Employment

The work of the "Royal Institute" was considerably extended as a result of World War II. A publication of fundamental importance just concluded is a study of "The International Implications of Full and an extensive bibliography of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' foreign political documents, covering the years 1917-1941 is in course of compilation, and work on a demographic study of the British Commonwealth is being actively pursued. An Atomic Energy Committee will work in close co-operation with its opposite number in the United States, set up within the framework of the Carnegie Trust. Dr. Arnold Toynbee, the well-known historian, has been entrusted with the task of editing a "Political History of the War and the Peace Settlement," running into between 10 and 12 volumes.

The war, however, led to another remarkable extension of the activities of Chatham House. While the "Royal Institute," on principle, never approached the public directly in its educational work but served as a research centre for experts forming public opinion such as politicians, economists, historians and journalists, it departed from this principle during World War II when its special courses on international affairs were attended by approximately 12,000 members of the Armed Forces. So outstanding was their success that the present intention is to extend the syllabus on a more popular and scientific basis. Englishmen have always been past-masters in the art of giving intelligible presentation to difficult problems, and so we may expect that every success will attend Chatham House in its new field of educational work.

WORLD PRICE OF SUGAR

New York, Mar. 24. The sugar brokerage firm of B. W. Dyer and Company reports that the world free market price of sugar in the various growing countries at present is about 11 cents a pound or nearly double the United States price. As a result of these high prices the company reports, France and some other countries may not purchase the sugar which they have been allocated. Associated Press.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS
EASTER RACE MEETING

Saturday 5th and Monday 7th April, 1947.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m. each day.

Through numbers (10 Races—\$32) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurer, 1st Floor Exchange Building, also tickets for the Special Cash Sweep (\$200) on the last race on the second day, 7th April.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.

Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting. NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10 each day including tax, are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Member's Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurer's Comptroller Office will close each day at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. Both Offices at 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 each day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, Tie Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES.

Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY on application to the Secretary, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

Any persons found loitering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the enclosure.

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For which, I enclose \$1.50.Name
AddressWHY AMERICA INTERVENED
Government Report Issued In Washington
On The Greco-Turkish Crisis
Russia Accused
Of War Of Nerves

Washington, Mar. 23.

The Government report released tonight underscored President Truman's reasons for intervention in the Greco-Turkish crisis by disclosing that only fear of clashes with British troops may have prevented Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavia from forcibly entering Greek territory.

The report was made available to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which is holding hearings on Mr. Truman's request for a US\$400,000,000 Greco-Turkish aid bill.

With regard to Turkey, the report said that that nation "feels itself in a very difficult position with respect to the Soviet Union." It said Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria feared international complications, which would assume serious proportions if the invading troops became involved in clashes with the British forces.

The report, which highlighted the current Congressional consideration of Mr. Truman's programme of assistance to Greece and Turkey, said, "There can be no question of the steadily deteriorating economic conditions and worsening of internal order, primarily the responsibility of the Communist-controlled Leftist movement in Greece."

The report claimed "armed band activities directed and assisted from an outside country are part of a master plan to separate Macedonia from Greece and make untenable any Greek Government not subservient to Communist aims".

It claimed that the Communist-controlled press and radio since the Greek liberation had carried on continuous "violent campaigns of vilification and distortion... to undermine confidence in British and American intentions" and thus international opinion.

Grave Danger

The report on Greece said that although the Greek Leftist National Liberation front—the EAM—and the Greek Communist Party—the KKE—"wish to have the world believe the EAM is the coalition of five Leftist parties, among which the KKE is one, most reliable observers believe the KKE is the only party of any consequence in the EAM." It said that although there was no basis for accurately estimating the strength of the KKE, "there was reasonably good evidence" that the EAM commanded the confidence of only a small percentage of Greeks.

It added that, however, despite their small numbers, the KKE and its associates, "through their superior or-

ganization, a characteristic of Communist groups throughout the world," constituted a grave danger and were "determined to impose a Communist regime on Greece regardless of the will of the majority and at any cost in suffering."

Commenting that "Russia long has had a political and religious interest in Greece," the report said "there is no indication the Soviet Union will change its attitude of hostility towards the present Greek Government". It added that the Soviet "may be expected to continue its verbal hostility to the present Greek Government and to applaud active opposition elements in Greece."

Demands On Turkey

The Soviet member of the United Nations Commission to Greece, aided by his Polish satellite, has done everything possible to place Greece in an unfavourable light.

In the section on Turkey, the report said, "Financial credit from sources which believe that the territorial integrity and independence of the Middle East are necessary for world stability would constitute a firm assurance to the Turks that Soviet encroachment upon their sovereignty will not be tolerated. The Soviets have indicated a desire for certain strategic areas in Northern Turkey, as well as special privileges in the Straits."

The report said that the Turks were united in their determination to remain firm against possible Soviet aggression. It opined that Turkey's neutrality during the last war, which the Soviets frequently criticized, "was in fact beneficial to the United Nations, and our

ARAB SUPPORT
FOR EGYPTCairo, Mar. 23.
The Council of the Arab League announced today that it would support Egypt to the fullest in her national demands.

In a three-hour meeting, the Council passed a resolution supporting Egypt's demand for complete and immediate evacuation of British troops and for unity of the Nile Valley under the Egyptian Crown. — United Press.

Interests would probably not have been better served by Turkey's entry into the war on our side at an earlier date."

It said that in fact actual Turkish entry into the war might have opened the way for a German drive into the Middle East.

The report reiterated the United States stand against the Soviet suggestion that the defence and control of the Straits be solely in Soviet-Turkish hands.

"Master Plan"

The documents accused Russia of waging a "war of nerves" against Turkey, told of a "master plan" to bring Greece under Communist domination and called Poland frankly a Soviet "satellite."

They also disclosed that the United States:

1.—Has advised Greece that "we favour retention without change of the 1931 Greek boundaries" in the "interests of overall Balkan stability."

2.—Will support the Greek desire to present its claim against Albania for northern Epirus to the Foreign Ministers Council after the Council has completed the peace treaties.

3.—Favours the development of a free zone under Greek sovereignty in the port of Salonika, to provide a commercial outlet in the Aegean for Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

4.—Favours Britain's ceding to Greece the island of Cyprus where Britain at present holds Jews attempting to enter Palestine.

5.—Is at present negotiating a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Greece.—United Press and Associated Press.

Libellous
Attacks
Against
Churchill

Berlin, Mar. 23.

The British Military Government has lodged a "very sharp protest" with the Russian information control authorities against an article in the semi-monthly Russian licensed publication "Die Weltbuehne" attacking the former Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill.

The protest, filed with Col. V. W. Taborov, Soviet information control officer, asked that disciplinary action be taken against the Russian-sponsored publication for libellous attacks against Churchill.

Referring to Churchill as a "WC"—the same term applied to the former British Prime Minister by the Nazis—the publication devoted seven pages to derisive references to Churchill. The article was signed by Elbert Norden, a German Communist.

The publication, seldom read by the average German, called attention to Churchill's alleged intervention in the Russian situation in the last war and his alleged support of White Russians.

It also referred to attacks against Churchill in the recent book by Elliott Roosevelt and the libel trial in which Churchill won a verdict for published allegations that he had been financed by the Bank of England and had used this bank to float a loan to Greece at an interest rate of 17 per cent.—United Press.

Hang On
To That
Uniform!

Lafayette, Calif. Mar. 23.

Veterans of World War Two were cautioned by retired Marine Corps Gen. Holland M. Smith not to throw their uniforms away.

The veteran of 43 years in the Marines, commenting on world affairs, said he advised "dusting them off," adding that the United States was "sitting" on the edge of a volcano today. "Europe, from Finland to the Adriatic, is an armed camp. Paraguay is in revolt. The French are having no little trouble in Indo-China. India is seething—and here our isolationists are mounting the saddle again," he said.

Smith said instead of a country tired of fighting, careful reading of what goes on at the peace conference discloses "we are faced with the active, implacable enmity of a former ally which commands power as great as that of our own country."

He said only straight thinking and a strong front can solve the world's problems. He declared President Truman made a "magnificent" move when he served notice to the world that the United States intends to stop the spread of Communism.—United Press.

Britain's
Greatest
Crisis

Norwich, Mar. 23.

The Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Herbert, said today in his Diocesan Gazette that Britain "will soon come face to face with the greatest crisis it has ever experienced."

Dr. Herbert said, "There is at present little sign that the country is as alarmed as it ought to be that it is willing to undergo the self-sacrifice and hard work which can alone save off the disaster."

Dr. Herbert cited the "lack of coal, power and raw materials, the decreasing value of money, excessive taxation and lack of wise Government leadership" as reasons for his opinion.—United Press.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mar. 24.

A United States air force four-engine "C-54" Skymaster transport is missing on a flight from Westover Field, Massachusetts to Stephenville, Newfoundland, the Royal Canadian Air Force announced today.—Associated Press.

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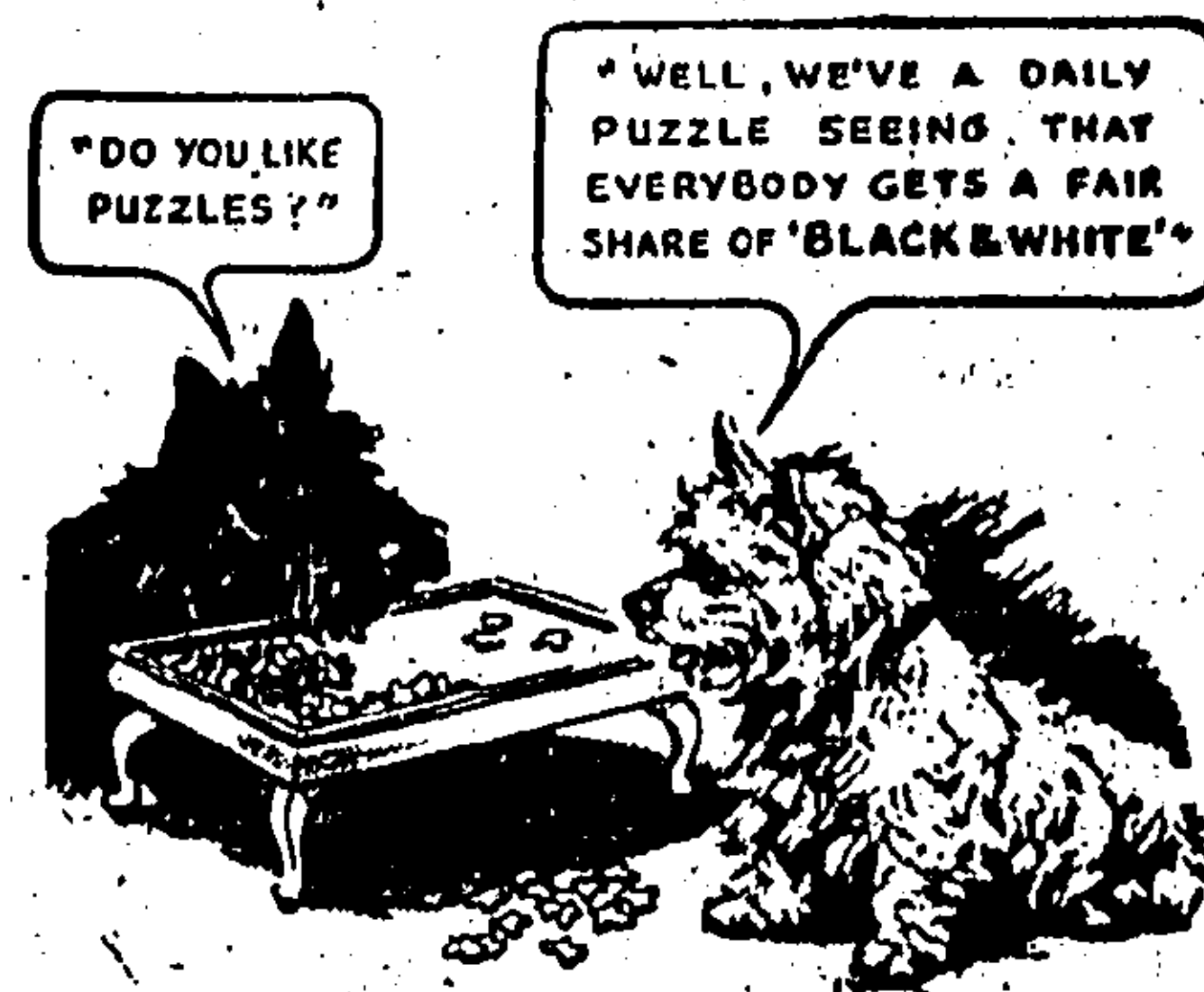
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World Rushing
Head On To War

Perkasie, Pa., Mar. 23.

Pearl S. Buck told the United Press today that Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, and the former Secretary of Commerce, Henry A. Wallace, are the only two men who can save the world from the "crisis toward which we are rushing."

The Nobel prize winning authoress warned, "There is but not much time, to halt our head on rush toward war. As things are now going war is fast becoming inevitable."

She said that fighting Communism and fighting Russia are not the same thing. "Communism took root in Russia from the Revolution and the misery of millions of people oppressed by a decadent aristocracy." She predicted trouble in China and India for the same causes and pointed out that the Balkans have been so "festering" for decades.

In an exclusive interview, Buck said, "If Washington has effective plans for real democratization of the world they should announce them immediately. Certainly it is not fighting Communism on any rational or worldwide scale if our government moves into a country with arms and supplies available only to decadent oppressors."

Unique Position

She said war is not necessary but "we must ask ourselves what voices in the world today can speak and be heard as mediators and leaders in the crisis." She said such persons must be internationally known and must be committed neither to Communism nor Capitalism and must be men who are not in any national government.

Buck said, "Trygve Lie occupies a unique position in that primarily as guardian of world peace it is his duty to bring to the attention of the United Nations that aggressions not only of Russia but also the United States are a menace to world peace. Until lateral action on the part of any nation today is limited to the peace of all, the Secretary General must remind the Security Council of this fact."

She said Lie should speak

Demand For
New Cars
Levels Off

Detroit, Mar. 24.

Demand for new passenger automobiles, after mounting almost vertically since V-J Day, has begun to level off—at the highest point in the industry's history.

This is disclosed in unfilled orders charts maintained by general sales managers on the basis of surveys made every 10 days.

While the leveling off is not confined to any one price field, indications are it will bring a balancing of supply and demand in the highest and middle price brackets earlier than was expected a few months ago.

Ultimately of course the manufacturers in the lower price field—Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth—will catch up with their counterparts in the higher price field, but that point has not yet in sight, according to industry authorities.—Associated Press.



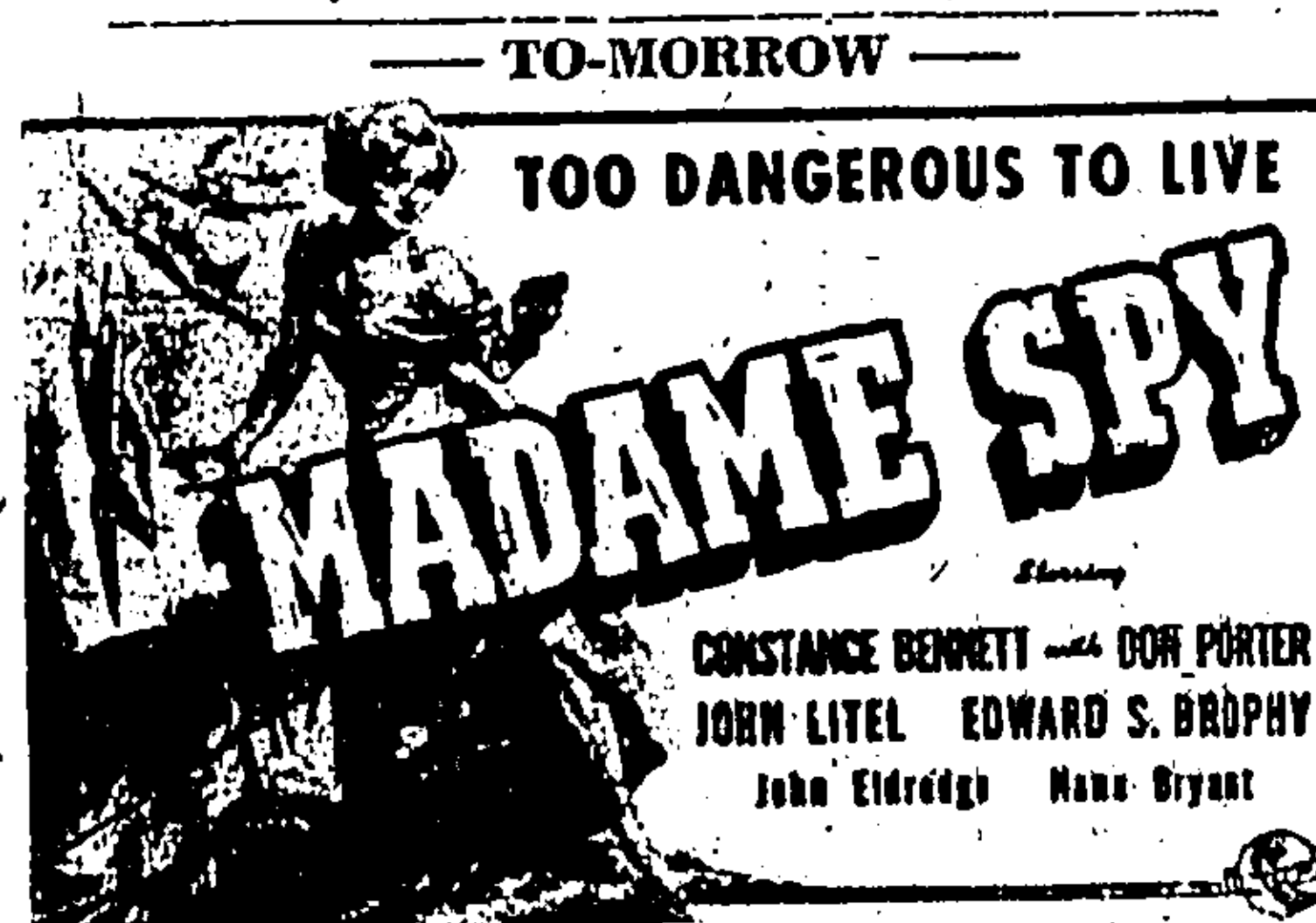
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No Foundation In Bribery Charge Against B B C

London, Mar. 23.

Exhaustive investigations into allegations against members of the British Broadcasting Corporation staff have produced "no solid foundation" for any charge of bribery, corruption or partiality, a private report to the BBC made by the eminent King's Counsel, Sir Valentine Holmes, disclosed today.

The inquiry by the K.C. was called by the B.B.C. after allegations by Member of Parliament Wing Commander G. Cooper, who alleged "specific evidence of bribery and corruption" against members of the B.B.C. staff and partiality in booking artists and dance bands.

Sir Valentine stated in the report that Mrs. Tawny Nelson, head of the BBC Dance Music Organisation, was "very unwise" in accepting gifts from dance band leaders and that two other comparatively minor members of the staff had accepted money from music publishers in circumstances which invite criticism.

Dealing with Mrs. Nelson, Sir Valentine stated in the report that she told him she had received from dance band leaders presents varying from a single bottle of whisky to articles of the value of about £25, including dresses, underclothes, cigarette cases and handbags.

Not Influenced

From one bandleader, not named in the report but called "AB," who she said was at one time "out of

M. SPAAK INJURED

Brussels, Mar. 23.
The Belgian Prime Minister, M. Paul-Henri Spaak, was injured last night when his car hit a tree near Brussels.

He suffered numerous contusions but doctors said today that there were no fractures. The Premier will be present in the Chamber on Tuesday for the debate on the Cabinet's statement of policy. He announced the formation of a new Cabinet three days ago.—Reuter.

favour with the BBC—and I got him back on the air." Mrs. Nelson admitted receiving as gifts a fox fur and a dressing case, each valued about £40.

Sir Valentine, in his report, said that while Mrs. Nelson's conduct was "open to the most severe criticism and that she was herself to blame for the fact she has been charged with bribery and corruption," he was satisfied that the presents she received "have not influenced her in any way" in engaging bands for broadcasts.

Sir Valentine said it was an undoubted fact that in the entertainment industry there was a custom of giving presents on a large scale.

The BBC Governors had decided that despite the custom in the entertainment world the cancellation dated Dec. 2, 1946, of the BBC's permission to accept at Christmas or at any other times should be continued as a permanent prohibition.

Song Plugging

Sir Valentine also dealt with what he describes as "the pernicious and degrading practice of song plugging"—the money paid by music publishers to broadcasters to popularise songs and tunes in order to increase the sale of sheet music.

"I am told it has been eradicated in some countries. It should not exist in any country that values its standards of business morality."

Repeated efforts by the BBC extending over "the last twelve years to put a stop to the practice of song plugging had failed, so they had fallen back on limiting the number of times any particular tune was played on the radio.

Sir Valentine Holmes had made a separate report on song plugging which suggested a method of ending it.—Reuter.

Stalemate On Sudan Issue

London, Mar. 23.

The possibility that the Anglo-Egyptian treaty negotiations will be reopened following the appointment of Sir Robert Howe to succeed Sir Hubert Huddleston as Governor-General of the Sudan, is denied by Richard Wyndham, News of the World correspondent, in a dispatch from Cairo published in today's issue.

"The truth is," declared Wyndham, "that the present stalemate is staler than it was a month ago. In British diplomatic circles it is categorically stated 'we have no intention of compromising over the future of the Sudanese.' Reports that negotiations may be resumed are inspired by the Egyptians, who believe that Britain can be driven into making more concessions," Wyndham continued. "The Arab states are desperately anxious to prevent an appeal to the Security Council which would be tantamount to handing Russia a skeleton key to the Middle East. It is no secret that Moscow directed the Soviet Cairo Embassy when the negotiations first opened to 'prevent the signing of agreement without giving proof of interference.'—Reuter.

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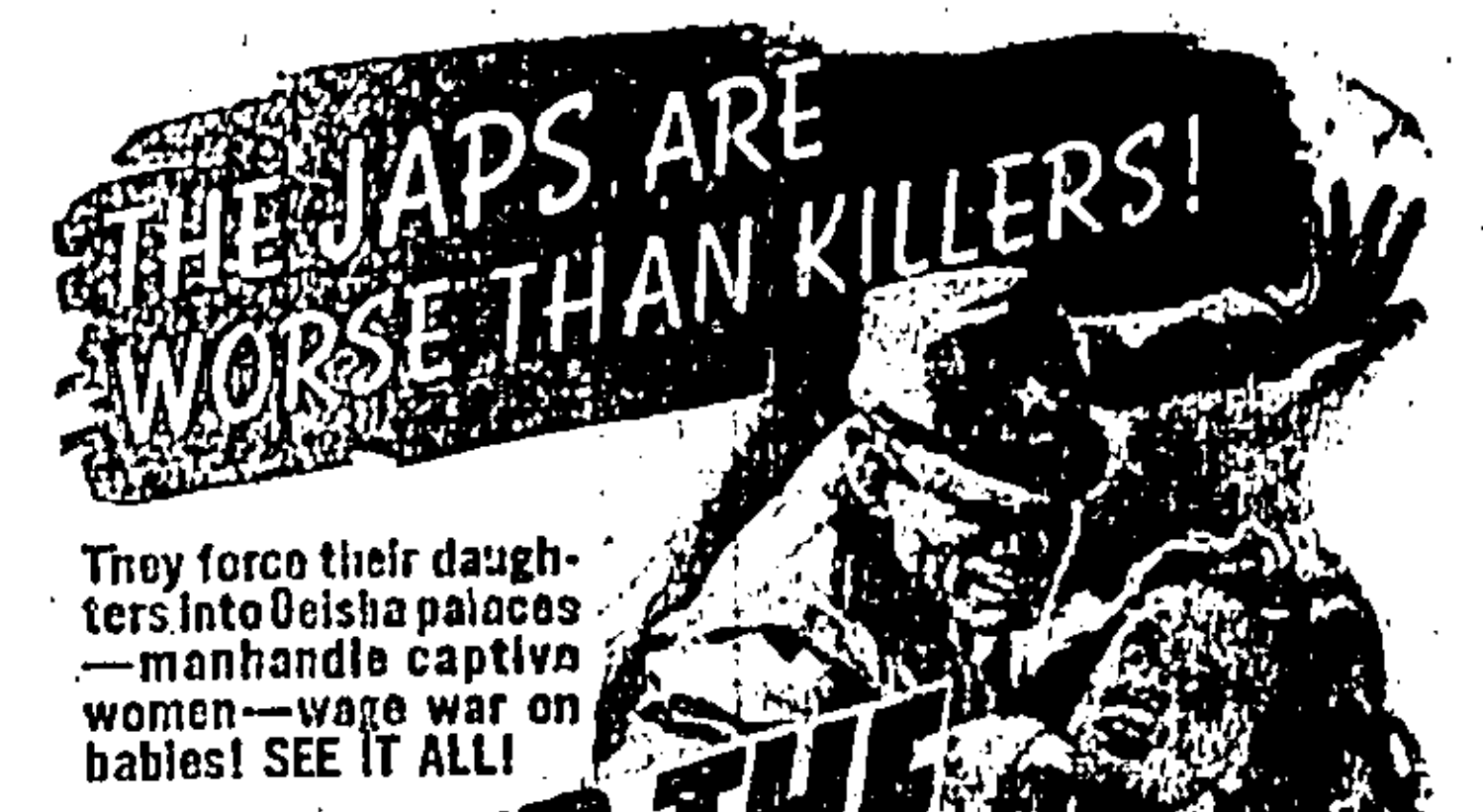
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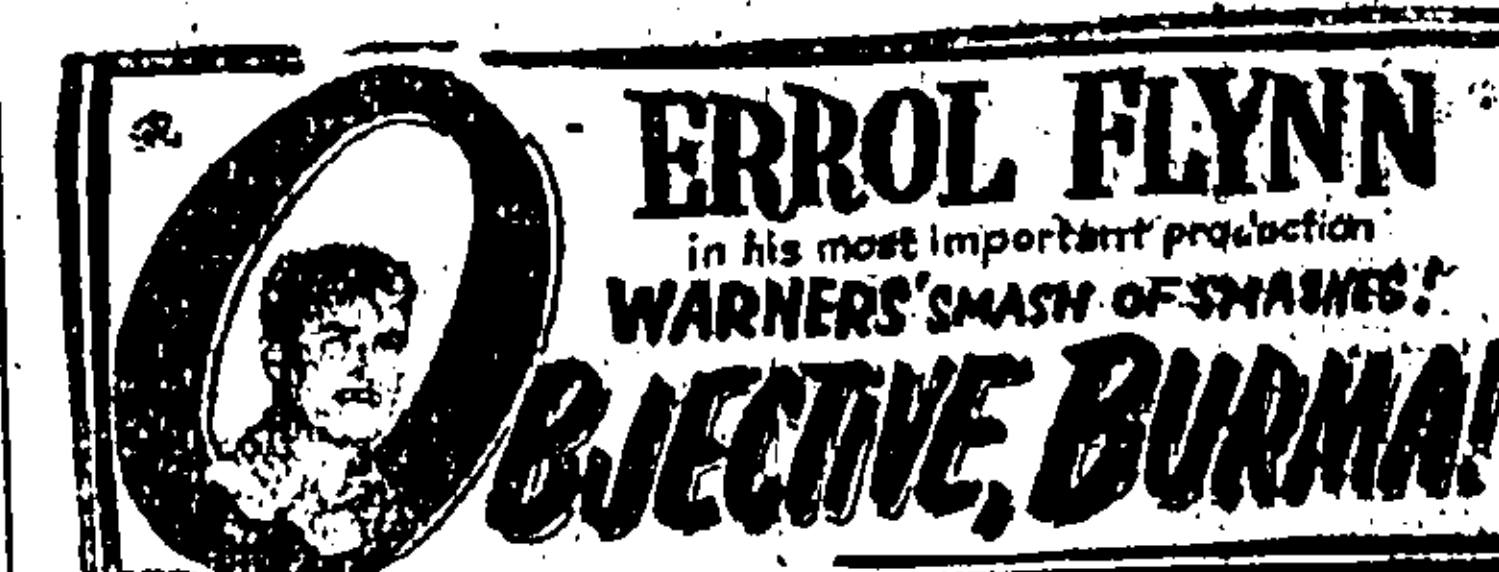
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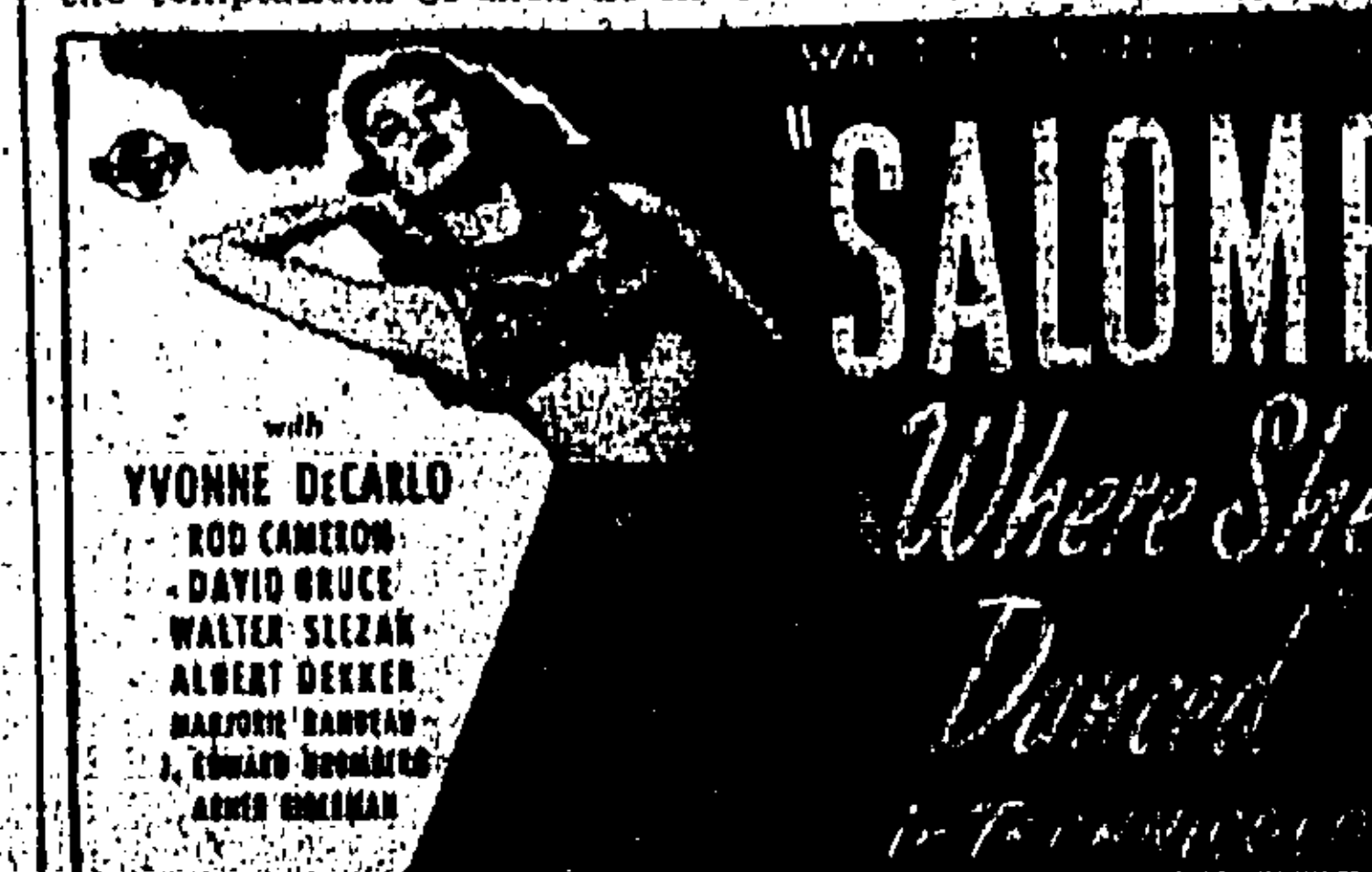
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S.S. "KAJANG" 23rd March 24th March Singapore

S.S. "HONG KHENG" 4th April 5th April Singapore, & Penang

Subject to Alteration Without Notice

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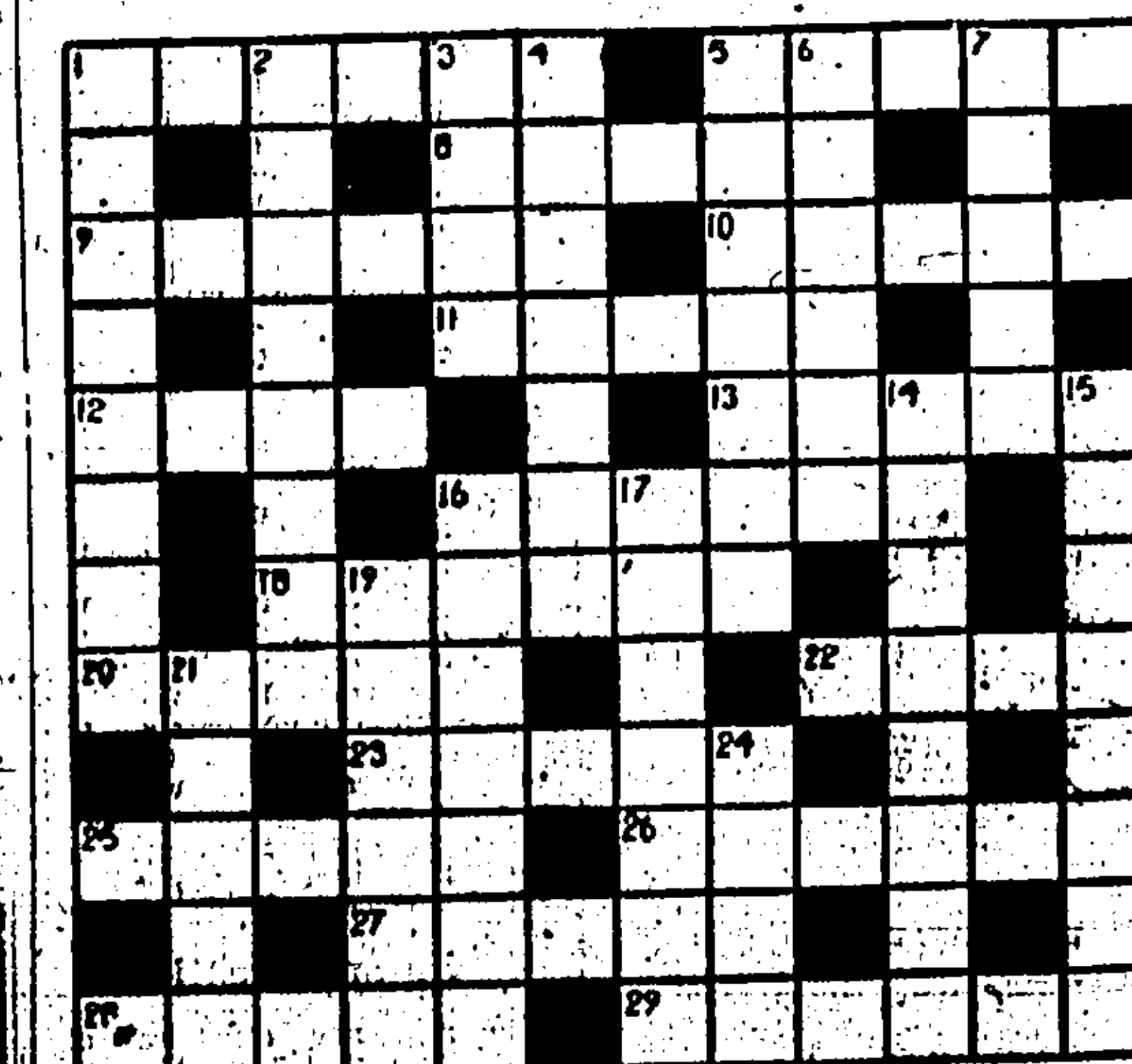
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A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across
1. Garden im- 18. Oozed cut-
ternant. 20. Perfume.
6. Sacred song. 22. Tumbled.
8. Woo. 24. Hooter.
9. Dross. 25. Step.
10. "Strike. 26. Very hot.
11. Fat. 27. Goblin.
12. Funn. 28. Avidity.
13. Ecclesies. 29. Mounts.
14. Blank.

Clues Down
1. Reform. 7. Slack.
2. Means of 14. Wire.
escape. 15. Keeps apart.
3. Reverb- 16. Ichnical
tion. 17. Unbeliever.
4. Male deer. 18. Flag.
5. Squeezed. 19. Trick.
6. Current of 21. Trick.
water. 24. Christmas.

Yesterday's Crossword
ACROSS: 1. Helari; 2. Brunt; 3. Ever; 4. Bungle; 5. India; 6. Gained; 7. Day; 8. Lower; 9. Cross; 10. Low; 11. Teller; 12. ...

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Telephone: 50851-8 Private ExchangeAgents: **CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**
SAILINGS TO

Ship	Destination	Time	Date
"ANHUI"	Swatow & Amoy	2 p.m.	26th Mar.
"SINKIANG"	Shanghai & Nagoya	D. L.	27th Mar.
"FOOCHOW"	Shanghai	4 p.m.	27th Mar.
"SINKIANG"	Swatow	2 p.m.	27th Mar.
"SINKIANG"	Shanghai	4 p.m.	28th Mar.
"SINKIANG"	Singapore & Penang	D.L.	3rd Apr.
"HUPEI"	Shanghai, Tsingtao & Tientsin	4 p.m.	4th Apr.

ARRIVALS FROM

Ship	From	Time	Date
"ANHUI"	Singapore & Heliow	p.m.	25th Mar.
"SINKIANG"	Swatow A.M.	26th Mar.	
"SINKIANG"	Singapore, Singapore & Sandakan	P.M.	26th Mar.
"SINKIANG"	Shanghai	28th Mar.	
"HUPEI"	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Fouchow	31st Mar.	

CANTON RIVER LINE

Ship	From	Time	Date
"WUSHEI"	Arrives	4.30 p.m.	25th March
	Sails	9.45 a.m.	27th March
	Arrives	4.45 p.m.	30th March

Agents: **BLUE FUNNEL LINE****U.K. SERVICE****Arrivals from**

Ship	From	Time	Date
"CALCHAS"	United Kingdom via Straits		30th March
"SAMFORTH"	do		2nd April
"SAMFORTH"	do		12th April
"SAMFORTH"	do		13th April
"ANTIOCHUS"	do		Late April

Sailings to

Ship	To	Time	Date
"ATREUS"	Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow via Port Said		29th March
"DIOMED"	do		15th April

Agents: **Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.****Arrivals from**

Ship	From	Time	Date
"TAIPING"	Australia via Kure		30th April

Sailings to

Ship	To	Time	Date
"YOHOW"	Sydney & Melbourne		27th March
"TAIPING"	Sydney		12th April

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DE LA RAMA LINES**ARRIVALS**

Ship	Date	From
m.v. "Dona Nati"	6th Apr.	New York via Los Angeles
m.v. "Bonares"	7th Apr.	Los Angeles & San Francisco
m.v. "Halland"	1st May	New York & Newport News
m.v. "Travancore"	25th Apr.	Los Angeles & San Francisco

DEPARTURES

Ship	Date	To
m.v. "Dona Nati"	12th Apr.	Atlantic Coast via Manila
m.v. "Halland"	1st May	Los Angeles & San Francisco

THE DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP CO. INC.

Pedder Building Chinese Shipping Office

TEL: 23676 Tel. 23738/20153

BEN LINE STEAMERS LTD.**ARRIVALS**

SHIP	FROM	DUE
S.S. "SAMUR"	U.K.	End March
S.S. "BENRINNES"	U.K.	26th March
S.S. "BENLAVERS"	U.K.	End April
S.S. "BENCRAUCHAN"	U.K.	End April
S.S. "SAMAFFRIC"	U.K.	End April

SAILINGS

SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
S.S. "BENRINNES"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam	29th April
S.S. "BENLAVERS"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam	May

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PORTS, LOS ANGELES and PANAMA

Ship	Date
M.S. "LEISE MAERSK"	April 18
M.S. "GRETE MAERSK"	May 12
M.S. "TREN MAERSK"	June 8

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M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" April 10

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Fresh Gains In Half A Dozen Major LinesNew York, Mar. 24.
Business and financial indicators pointed sharply higher last week under the prod of fresh gains in half a dozen major lines. Steel mill operation and automobile production made new postwar peaks.

Carloadings increased more than 35,000. Crude oil output was the highest since last August. Retail trade moved up as Easter buying took hold. Soft coal production was 300,000 tons ahead of the previous week. Engineering construction awards held above US

\$100,000,000 for the third straight week, while electric power output was slightly under the preceding week's total, far ahead of a year ago.

Rating on the plus side of the business chart was also the decision of John L. Lewis to remove the threat of a soft coal strike on March 31, by complying with the recent Supreme Court decision.

The appearance of dozens of corporation statements showed 1946 earnings far outstripped those of 1945.

Debtenture Sale

The stock market scored its first net gain in more than a month with an estimated US \$1,500,000,000 added to quoted values, but a threat of a strike in the financial community and extremely slack dealings were offsetting factors. Stock sales amounted to 3,738,000 shares compared to 4,893,700 a year ago.

The bond market showed net improvement as underwriters found a ready market for US \$100,000,000 of new Consolidated Edison bonds and prepared to enter bids for another big piece of new financing—a US\$200,000,000 block of American telephone debentures for sale next Tuesday.

The par value of bond sales amounted to US\$1,660,000 for the week compared to US\$1,442,000 the previous week and US\$24,937,600 a year ago.

Debit Side

The debit side of the ledger was represented, however, with slightly erratic commodity future prices and deep concern in high places over rising prices.

Soap prices hiked about five per cent. A further upping of gasoline heating oils and kerosene prices took greater toll of the family pocket-book.

The Civil Aeronautics Board approved a 10 per cent increase in air passenger fares. The price of newspaper advanced US\$6.00 per ton.

The Commerce Department came out with a plea to businessmen to lower prices that have got out of line and top executives in the steel industry tackled the allied "black market" conditions in that scarce commodity.

The largest steel manufacturer, Carnegie-Illinois, announced reductions in "extra charges" on some of its products calculated to result in price reductions in "the aggregate" but declined to say how much.

"Black Market"

The Metal Institute urged stamping plants to unite in a drive against the "steel black market" by refusing to buy overpriced materials.

Jones and Laughlin said a thorough investigation failed to disclose any "large scale black market in steel" but small transactions have been uncovered.

These were soundly condemned as "harmful to the industry, its customers and national economy."

Frequent sinking spells of the Canadian dollar in relation to the United States dollar kept alive rumours in Wall Street that a downward revision of the Canadian unit is in the offing and brought into focus the whole complex question of international currency instability.

Associated Press.

H.K. Stock Exchange

H.K. Govt. Loans 4 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2

Banks: H.K. Bank 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2

210 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2

Merchants: H.K. & S. 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2

Asia cum Rts. 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2

Insurance: Canton Ins. 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2

Ins. 72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2

Fire Ins. 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2

Shipping: Douglas 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2

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Economic Retaliation Urged

Washington, Mar. 23.

A proposal that the United States calls Russia's bluff in the only language the Soviet Union, apparently, can understand—economic retaliation—was made today by the Democrat Congressman, Mr. William Colmer, a member of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee.

Urging a stiffer United States policy towards Communist-dominated Governments, Colmer announced that he would introduce on Monday a resolution to bar any United States loans or other assistance to those countries.

The resolution would provide that Congress advance no relief off of lend-lease accounts until the full terms of the Lend-Lease Act are satisfied; ending "all aid in any form" to Governments which failed to carry out their commitments to the United States; no new loans for such Governments and suspension of previously negotiated loans until political agreements with the United States are fulfilled.

Declaring that his resolution was aimed at the Soviet Government, Congressman Colmer stated that some Governments failed to keep political agreements for free elections in liberated countries and former enemy territories, and have continued "subversive propaganda both in these countries and in the United States, tantamount to intervention in their affairs."—Reuter.

7024,405,000 last year—more than double 1944—but lend-lease shipments were less than one fifth of their 1945 total—Associated Press.

EXPORTS OF FOOD

Washington, Mar. 21

More than \$2,000,000,000 worth of

foods were exported from the United

States during 1946, the Commerce

Department reported today.

The dollar value—\$2,166,496,000—was

25.5 per cent more than 1945.

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HONG KONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1947.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN Hope For Early Trade Resumption Banks May Reopen Shortly

Tokyo, Mar. 24.
The British Government hopes British banks will be able to reopen their former branches in Japan in the near future in order to prepare for the resumption of private trade between Japan and the British Empire. Ambassador A. F. D. Gascoigne, head of the British Mission in Japan, told Allied correspondents today.

Speaking during a luncheon tendered him at the Correspondents Club, the British Ambassador elaborated his views on foreign trade as outlined earlier in an exclusive interview with the United Press.

If private trade is to be resumed between nations of the British Commonwealth and the Empire and Japan prior to signature of a peace treaty between Japan and the Allies, the ambassador said, British banks should be permitted to resume at least limited functions in this country in the very near future.

"It is obvious that banking facilities will be needed in order to handle export and import problems between British areas and Nippon," he said.

Replying to a long list of questions, Mr. Gascoigne said: (1) Australia and New Zealand certainly should be represented at the peace conference with Japan because of the important role the two nations played during the war. It is to be presumed that all those British Commonwealth nations which participated in the war will be represented at the peace conference and that they will have equal status but will follow a common programme in concert.

(2) The Japanese labour movement possibly is placing too much emphasis upon politics and not taking into consideration the realities of Japan's postwar position. It must be remembered, however, the Japanese labour movement still is in its infancy and that labour leaders are just beginning to learn their duties toward the nation and the world. Japanese labourers must remember the truth that one should not try to run before he learns to walk.

(3) In attempting to regain former foreign markets Japan's industrialists must take care to avoid any accusation of "sweating" the Japanese people into a higher standard of living in future. And Japan must compete for foreign trade on a basis of quality rather than price.

(4) Foreign missions should be encouraged and should play a vital role in building the new Japan. Occidental Christian countries need to send their very best religious educators to Japan. Mr. Gascoigne said it was his personal opinion that British Commonwealth troops will remain in Japan until after the peace treaty is signed. Commonwealth troops have established an

JAPAN PEACE CONFERENCE

New York, Mar. 24.
Radio commentator Drew Pearson announced in his weekly Sunday night broadcast that the Japanese peace conference will start in San Francisco in October with Gen. Douglas MacArthur among the delegates.

Pearson also announced that Secretary of State Gen. George Marshall has begun a "house cleaning" of the U.S. diplomatic service with the first shakeup in the Balkans where Ambassador to Yugoslavia Richard Patterson would be removed "because he knuckled under to Tito," and Buchanan where the State Department will send Mr. Rudolf Schoenfeld.

United Press.

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U.S. Wants An Empire?

London, Mar. 23.

A belief that the United States Government will ask for trusteeship of one of the Italian colonies, or even for the allocation of one or more bases in what was Italian North Africa, is expressed by the Sunday Times Diplomatic correspondent in the paper's issue today.

"This would be entirely consistent with the new American policy of more direct and active interest in the Eastern Mediterranean manifested by her economic and financial support of Turkey and Greece, as well as with her old commitments in Saudi Arabia and her tie-up with the Anglo-Iranian oil interests," the correspondent writes.

The article points out that in accepting trusteeship under the United Nations the American Government would also be giving strong moral support to that institution and this might deflect some of the criticism that United States action in Greece and Turkey has provoked.

The article also points out that the United States has a considerable American fleet in the Mediterranean certainly justifies the need for a base where vessels and aircraft could be serviced.

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Call For Union Of Asiatic Peoples

New Delhi, Mar. 23.
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, head of India's interim government, today called for a union of Asiatic nations to insure world peace and their own prosperity.

Standing in the shadows of the crumbling walls of the 400-year-old Fort Quila—the "Old Fort"—the former Congress Party President addressed the opening session of the Inter-Asian conference.

Nehru told 248 delegates representing 30 countries that the Asiatic nations should end their isolation one from the other, which had been "imposed by European imperialism."

Mr. Nehru reminded delegates, who included representatives of six Soviet republics and Egypt, of the past cultural and economic relations of inter-Asia and declared, "Today the old isolations are breaking down."

Mr. Nehru denied that his Union proposal was "some kind of Pan-Asian movement directed against Europe or America." He said, "We have no designs against anybody. Ours is the great design of promoting peace and progress all over the world. We propose to stand on our own feet and cooperate with all others who are prepared to cooperate with us. We do not intend to be the playthings of others."

As a longtime proponent of a South-East Asia federation, Nehru urged a "permanent Asia Institute for study of our common problem, and to bring about close relations." He also proposed a school of Asian studies and student-teacher exchanges among Asian states.

"There is much more also we can do," Nehru said, "but I will not venture to enumerate all these subjects, for it is for you to discuss them and arrive at some decisions."—United Press.

IRGUN WANTS A BOYCOTT

Jerusalem, Mar. 24.

The Jewish underground organization Irgun Zvai Leumi, urged that Jews throughout the world boycott British goods "as part of our fight against imperialism."

Irgun said in a communique that a boycott would bring results "since the British now are particularly sensitive to economic reprisals in view of the current struggle for economic existence."—Associated Press.

"Stupendous Failure" Of U.S. Policy

Rome, Mar. 23.
In an interview with the Communist organ, L'Unita, William Z. Foster, President of the United States Communist Party, said today that "United States capitalism has assumed the task of directing the fight of international capitalism" against the Soviet Union.

Foster said that the United States plan of military attack against the Soviet Union follows three lines: 1. through Canada and the North Pole; 2. through former Japanese-managed islands and 3. through Iran and Iraq to Turkey and Greece.

Foster said he is on a two-month tour of Western and Central Europe, said that in its march of conquest the United States has inaugurated a "reactionary" internal policy aimed at suppressing all "progressive" forces by introducing anti-trade union laws and outlawing the United States Communist Party.

The "action of American reactionary forces," Foster said, "is comparable to that of Hitler, who, before extending his imperialist enterprise abroad, sought to consolidate his position internally by destroying democratic organizations which might oppose his plans."

Foster pointed out that United States "imperialist" strategy leaves European and world "progressive parties" insufficiently aware of its existence to "sound an alarm energetically." An exception to this was the Italian Communist Party, which was among the first to perceive the dangers from American imperialism.

Britain As "Base"

American capitalism in its foreign policy has not scored a single success which is not the result of British imperialism.

United Press.

United Press.

United Press.

United Press.

United Press.

CHIANG APPEAL FOR UNITY

(Continued from Page 1)

the constitution will have completed its work.—Reuter.

New Premier

Shanghai, Mar. 24.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Secretary-General of the Supreme National Defence Council, will be appointed Executive Yuan President in the interim Government, succeeding Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who has been holding the concurrent post since Dr. T. V. Soong's resignation, according to the latest political speculations.—United Press.

Sino-Soviet Relations

Nanking, Mar. 23.

Members of the Kuomintang's Central Executive Committee, winding up a historic session this afternoon, called on the Government to "urge Russia to fulfill the terms of the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1945."

The session's international flavour was heightened by the demand that the Government negotiate with Russia regarding the removal of commodities and industrial equipment from Manchuria immediately the war was concluded.

The meeting agreed that China's foreign policy was "generally good."

Members also urged the Government to clarify the following viewpoints: the country's desire for closer relations with members of the UNO Security Council, a wider observance of the international principles of equality stipulated within the UNO Charter, sympathy for the less numerous peoples struggling toward independence and national vigilance regarding the integrity of China's territory and sovereignty.—Reuter.

Tell-Tale Log Book

Paris, Mar. 24.
Officials of Air France were today investigating entries in the log book found near the Air France Dakota aircraft which crashed on March 15 near Grenoble in the French Alps, killing 23 people.

Entries in the log gave warning about mechanical failures dating back to Feb. 14. Air France officials said that if the log book should prove to be that of the crashed Dakota, responsibility for the disaster could be established quickly.

The book was found after a day-long search, which also resulted in the discovery of the body of Stephen Anfossi of New York city, the 14th identified victim to be recovered.—Reuter.

NO BRITISH AID

London, Mar. 24.

No aid specifically designed for the French armed forces by Britain, said Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of State, in a parliamentary reply today.

Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, Labour, asked if the Minister was not aware that a report by a French semi-official agency had said that no less than £20,000,000 worth of equipment had been delivered by the British to the French forces in Indo-China for the specific purpose of quelling the Vietnamese.

Mr. Morrison replied that he had nothing to add to his answer.—Reuter.

FRANCE BEAT PORTUGAL

Paris, Mar. 23.

France beat Portugal by the only goal scored in a soccer international here today. France's centre-forward, Bihel, scored the goal just before the interval.—Reuter.

ANOTHER WIN FOR ARMED

Miami, Mar. 24.

The six-year-old gelding, Armed, won the \$25,000 Gulf Stream Park Handicap.

He ran the mile and a quarter in two minutes and two-fifths of a second, which is a new track record. The old record was two minutes and five and four-fifths seconds.

Jockey Doug Dodson said Armed could have won by a dozen lengths but was "taking it easy" at the wire.—Associated Press.

Davis Cup Stars Sail

Sydney, Mar. 24.

Tennis players John Bromwich and Geoff Brown sailed for Britain on the start of a six-month expedition to bring back the Davis Cup to Australia from the United States.

Another ranking Australian tennis player, Billy Sidwell, also is in the party. Dinny Pails and other members of the Australian Cup team plan to fly to Britain next month.

The Australians plan to play in the Wimbledon tourney in July before going to Canada with whom they will be paired in the first round of the Davis Cup play.

The date of the matches and the exact site have not yet been announced.—Associated Press.

Cycle Race

Paris, Mar. 23.

The Dutch team of Geert Schulte and Geert Boyer were still leading by one lap at 6 p.m. (local time) on the fifth day of the six-day indoor cycle race here.

The Belgian team of Achille Brunel and Omer Debruycker had pushed up to second place by this evening, closely followed by the French combination, Arthur Dercs and Guy Lachie.

The Swiss cyclists, Hans Knecht and Ferdinand Hubler, moved up to the eighth position after lying tenth, and the mixed United States-Danish team of Cesar Moretti and Arn Pedersen improved their position from thirteenth to twelfth.

The Dutch team so far has covered 2,767 kilometres, 760 metres.—Reuter.

PRINCE REGENT

London, Mar. 23.

Prince Regent, favourite for the Grand National, who had been delayed by rough weather from crossing from Ireland, arrived today at Aintree, Liverpool, where the race will be run next Saturday. Prince Regent was accompanied by two other National entries.—Reuter.

CANNES TENNIS

Cannes, Mar. 23.

King Gustav of Sweden attended the finals of the international lawn tennis tournament at Cannes this afternoon and was introduced to the winning players.

Budge Patty, of the United States, won the men's singles and Miss Pauline Betz, also of the United States, won the women's event by defeating Mrs. Kay Stammers Monizes, English Wightman Cup player.—Reuter.

TEST GESTURE

Christchurch, Mar. 24.

England's cricket team, by agreeing to have their dinner on a ship instead of at the Christchurch Hotel, were able to extend the Test match one day to compensate for the loss of a whole day's cricket today through rain.

This is believed to be the first time any first class Test has been treated this way but the England and New Zealand officials have placed the game before the result.—Reuter.

KRAMER BEST

Miami, Mar. 24.

Proving that he is still the best amateur in America if not the world, National champion Jack Kramer today won the Miami tournament by defeating Davis Cupper Billy Talbot 6-4, 6-2 in the final.

Kramer, teamed with Ben Goddard, defeated Segura to win the doubles title, over National champions Talbot and Goddard, 6-4, 6-3.—United Press.

Exciting Tennis At H.K.C.C.

A large crowd watched B. C. Fay and M. Pugh enter the Second Round of the Men's Open Doubles Tennis Championship, when they beat the Sagalen brothers in straight sets after some of the most exciting tennis witnessed on the Club courts this season.

Each point was very keenly contested and the winners were within "match" point several times.

The only game to go the whole distance was that between Wong Suk-ki and Au Kam-moon and M. W. Lo and K. L. which the former won 6-2, 6-0 in the third set.

The following were yesterday's results: B. C. Fay and M. Pugh beat P. L. Sagalen 6-4, 6-4; L. C. Kotewall and G. Ch. beat P. S. M. Dew and E. L. Gleanne.

Wong Suk-ki and Au Kam-moon beat M. W. Lo and Kenneth Lo 6-3, 6-3 and 7-5.

B. T. Me. C. Jones and F. R. Zimmerman beat G. E. Clarke and L. T. Roberts 6-3, 6-2.

Ho Ka-lau and F. H. Kw. beat Thomas Lo and Ip Cheung 6-1, 6-2.

The following is today's programme: Luk King and M. Ma v J. H. Kwok and Ho Ka-lau.

L. D. Cheung and Wong Shui-wing v Yip Koon-hong and Paul Kong.

T. F. Choy and C. K. Lee v George Lin and Roch Liang.

W. C. Hung and E. F. Fincher v Omar Rounjani and S. A. Hus.

Lam Kwan and Wong Hok-nang v Buster Poon and Patrick Poon.

The National

London, Mar. 24.

Victor Chandler, the one-eyed French challenger for the Liff, French champion, Wednesday, was picked as the winner of the one mile race by experts of the London newspapers, the Sunday Graphic and the Sunday Chronicle.

The French seven-year-old, who will carry up weight 9 stone seven pounds, is expected to win in the betting here last week of 100 to 9.

Two other entries, the American challenger, Whistling Wind and Poolfish, were nominated by two newspapers each. Here are the complete results: Whistling Wind—Victorial and News of the World.

Poolfish—Sunday Dispatch and Express.—Associated Press.

CLASSIFICATION OF PONIES.

London, Mar. 24.

Racing experts of four London newspapers Sunday tipped Bricott, the 22 to 1 outsider in the latest National Steeplechase next Saturday at Aintree.

The 10-year-old jumper, which ran well in the National last year before spilling his jockey, was the selection of the Pictorial, News of the World, Chronicle and Reynolds News—giving him a plurality in press picks as the greatest hurdle race.

On the basis of last year's success, Bricott is the pick of defeat. Newspapers went overboard on Prince Regent who finished third.—Associated Press.

LOCKE WINS

Johannesburg, Mar. 24.

The South African golfer, Bobbie Locke, defeated Sam Snead of the United States 3 and 2 over 18 holes on Sunday.—Associated Press.

Mr. T. R. Rowell, Director of Education, formally opened the basketball ground of St. Paul's College yesterday. In his address, he thanked the Royal Navy for supplies of sports equipment.

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